McKean County Miner.

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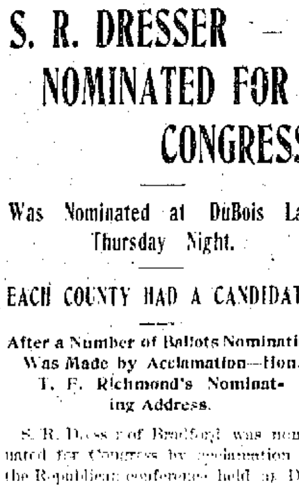
S. R. DRESSER NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Was Nominated at DuBois Last Thursday Night.

EACH COUNTY HAD A CANDIDATE.

After a Number of Ballots Nomination Was Made by Acclamation—Hon. T. F. Richmond's Nominating Address.

S. R. Dresser of Bradford was nominated for Congress by acclamation at the Republican conference held at DuBois on Thursday of last week.



SOLOMON R. DRESSER.

The Republican Congressional conferees of the 21st Pennsylvania district, was called to order in the parlors of the Commercial Hotel, DuBois. Each of the counties comprising the district, McKean, Centre, Cameron and Clearfield, were duly represented and each county had a favorite son to name for Congressional candidate. Wilber F. Reeder was elected chairman, Leslie Stewart of Clearfield and V. K. Corbett of Cameron were appointed secretaries and Carl Engstrom of McKean teller.

B. W. Green placed in nomination, seconded by J. P. McNerney, the name of Capt. Charles F. Barclay of Cameron county.

Emanuel Blanchard and Dr. W. S. Harter named Dr. M. J. Locke of Centre county.

W. C. Baum and Hon. McCullough named Hon. W. C. Arnold of Clearfield county.

Hon. T. F. Richmond and T. B. Clark named S. R. Dresser of McKean county.

On motion five ballots were ordered to be taken. A motion was made by B. W. Green to change the order of calling the list of counties, which was amended by T. B. Clark, to adhere to the rule relating to this subject. The amendment prevailed. Five ballots were quickly taken, each county voting for its candidate.

On motion, a recess was taken until 5 p. m., when the conferees reconvened. Then six more ballots were taken with the same result—with the exception that a few "bouquets" were orally thrown by some of the conferees to several of the candidates. No nomination being in sight a recess was taken until 7:30 p. m.

The conference reconvened at 7:45, when all conferees answered to their names. On motion, six ballots were taken with the same result. Then a recess was taken until 8:30. The conference met again at 8:50 and six more ballots were taken with the same result. On motion a recess was taken until 9:30.

On reconvening the conferees seemed to realize that Mr. Dresser was the most likely candidate for the place. There were certain reasons why Centre county would not support the man who had been endorsed by Clearfield county, and reasons, also, why Centre county's candidate did not excite enthusiasm on the part of Clearfield county. Cameron county was not considered a formidable factor in the affair and McKean county's opportunity came through the conditions thus prevailing. The conferees closed the incident by unanimously nominating S. R. Dresser by acclamation. When this sensible conclusion was reached the successful candidate, who was present, received assurances of warm support from all the conferees and was heartily congratulated on his nomination. A good sized delegation of McKean county Republicans attended the conference and Mr. Dresser's boom had plenty of encouragement from the start.

Following is the nominating speech made by Hon. T. F. Richmond, when he placed Mr. Dresser in nomination:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

We are met here to-day for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate whom the Republicans of the twenty-first Congressional district can, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, elect to represent this district in the fifty-eighth Congress. That should be our sole aim and only purpose. Whether that person comes from Cameron, Centre, Clearfield or McKean is a secondary matter.

This new Congressional district, extending over half way across the state, within the confines which are to be found the most diversified interests, covering some of the richest territory within our Commonwealth, must be represented by a Republican.

The future welfare and prosperity of each county in this district, the continuance of an unparalleled era of business activity within our state, and the safety and glory of our nation, requires and demands a continuance of Republican rule.

I have listened to the gentlemen who have preceded me with pleasure and with pride and I doubt not that the encomiums are merited and well and worthily bestowed; I doubt not that the reasons given why some other county than McKean should have the honor of furnishing the first candidate for Congressional honors in this new district, merit our earnest attention; and we, of McKean, are here, first to lay before you, with the hope of favorable consideration, our claims for recognition; and second to tell you why the Republican voters of our county deem the gentleman whose name I shall have the honor to present as pre-eminently [illegible] this district [illegible] the most logical and [illegible] of any whose name [illegible] before this convention for [illegible].

Since 1880 the increase in population in McKean county has been the most rapid of any county in the present district. In the last [illegible] years her population has increased six fold, while that of Clearfield less than three fold, and that of Cameron and Centre less than two fold. Her lumber, mineral, agricultural and manufacturing interests equal, if they do not exceed, any county of her size and population within this great Commonwealth. Almost every industry that can be found in operation in the Congressional district will be found to be actively and successfully operated within the boundaries of McKean. It was a considerable number of years ago that the loyal Republicans of McKean County wrested the county from Democratic misrule, and since that time her Republican majorities, on state and national issues, have steadily increased until, in the year 1900, we rolled up a Republican majority of nearly 3,000 out of a total vote of less than 5,000, when the Republican party placed in the Presidential chair for the second time that matchless leader and patriot William McKinley. That same year little Cameron with her 1,500 votes had a Republican majority of nearly 500, while Clearfield with her 14,000 votes had a Republican majority of less than 1,900; and Centre with her 9,000 votes had a Republican majority of about 250. It is true that we have met with some political misfortunes in McKean, but they have but acted as a spur to urge us forward to greater efforts and greater political victories.

We are not asking the nomination for the purpose of assisting our local ticket, but from past experiences we believe we are safe in affirming that if we are accorded this nomination, we will be able to carry both the state and county ticket through with a majority of not less than 2,000.

Gentlemen of the Convention. McKean presents to you a man whom we believe to be the strongest candidate that has been or can be presented from any part of this Congressional district. Born and raised on the farm, he has carved out for himself through his individual efforts a business career that has been, not only successful, but honorable. Starting with his foot on the lowest round of the ladder, he has mounted steadily until he has acquired a competency and made for himself a business reputation, stamped with the trade mark of industry, honesty and integrity. In social life he commands and receives unqualified respect; his home life is of that high order of affection and kindliness that marks the best citizen. Public spirited, he has served in the legislature of his home city, when that city needed a guiding hand and a cool brain. Philanthropic, he has visited the sick, and given liberally to the needy in distress. No charitable or benevolent organization ever appealed to him without receiving quick and unselfish response.

Retiring, yet firm in his convictions; modest, yet aggressive in the cause of right, he is looked upon by the Republicans of McKean county as a positively safe man to lead us to victory and to place the Twenty-first Congressional district forever in the Republican column.

We want to assure you gentlemen of this convention that if McKean county is, at this time, honored with this nomination, that your candidate will take a personal interest in each and every Republican candidate in each and every county in this Congressional district; that he will bring into the campaign, not only in McKean, but Cameron, Centre and Clearfield a thoroughness of honorable campaign work that the voters, regardless of party, can applaud and will respond to; that it will be his pleasure and desire to aid in every honorable way possible in the election of every candidate associating with him upon the ticket, and the entire district will receive the full benefit of an aggressive campaign.

These are some of the reasons that I take pleasure in presenting on behalf of the county of McKean the name of a man whom I believe will harmonize the Republican party throughout the entire district; the name of a man against whom I know no person can raise the finger of scorn; the name of a man against whom no word can be said socially or politically; the name of a man whom you can go home to your friends and neighbors and truthfully say is an honest man, an able man, a conscientious man, a citizen of the highest type. Without disparagement to the other honorable gentlemen whose names have been presented before this conference, I say confidently that the Twenty-first Congressional district will be represented by a man of business acumen and sagacity—by a man who will serve the entire district faithfully, effectively and satisfactorily, if you gentlemen will place in nomination as the unanimous choice of this convention Solomon R. Dresser.

Child Burned to Death.

The [illegible] old daughter of William Wieser, a teacher residing at No. 12 Euclid avenue, was burned to death last night. At the time the catastrophe occurred both Mr. and Mrs. Wieser were away from home. Mr. Wieser was engaged at his place of business on Pearl street and Mrs. Wieser was up town shopping. Three of the children, two boys and a girl, were out in the yard playing with matches about 7 o'clock in the evening. The girl, who is only 4 years old, set fire to her dress. She screamed and the older boy, who is about 10 years old, came to her rescue and attempted to pull the clothing off of her. By this time all her clothing was burning and the boy burned both his hands. The younger boy jumped in to help and had one of his hands badly burned. Seeing that he could not pull the burning clothing from his sister, he ran into the house and procured a pail of water and dashed it upon the burning child. By this time the screams of the children attracted the neighbors to the spot and one of them grabbed a rug which was lying nearby and smothered the fire. Every part of the child's body was badly burned and blistered. Medical aid was hastily summoned but the child was burned so badly that it could not possibly live and although everything possible was resorted to to save her life, she succumbed to her injuries. Death resulted at 11 o'clock.—Bradford Sunday Herald.

Baptist Association.

The Allegheny River Baptist Association will hold its annual meeting this year with the First Baptist church of this place on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The first session opens Tuesday at 2 p. m. with the annual sermon by Rev. R. J. Thomas of Roulette. The general public and friends from other churches will be most interested in the Young People's session on Tuesday evening, at which an address will be given on "Christian Service" by Rev. C. A. Soars of Philadelphia; in the Sunday school hour from 11 to 12 o'clock Wednesday morning, at which papers will be presented on "The Bible Study Work of the Sunday School," and "Evangelistic Work in the Sunday School;" and in the Missionary Rally on Wednesday evening, when addresses will be given by Miss Susan E. Jones, Missionary to Mexico, and others. Among the speakers at the other sessions will be Rev. O. F. Flippo, D. D., and Rev. E. B. Palmer, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Rev. Leroy Stephens, D. D., of Lewisburg, Pa.

Death of Mrs. James Boylan.

Mrs. James Boylan died at the home of her son on Cole creek on Friday of last week after a lingering illness of dropsy.

Mrs. Boylan had been a resident of this county for a great many years and was well liked by all who knew her, and many of the residents of this county will learn with deep regret of her demise.

The funeral services were held at the house on Cole creek at 11 o'clock Sunday morning and her remains were interred in Rose Hill cemetery, Smethport, Sunday afternoon.

A Broken Arm.

Ernest, the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Comes, while playing about their home in East Smethport yesterday afternoon, fell over a chair, breaking both bones of his left arm between the wrist and elbow.

Drs. McCoy and Brown were called and reduced the fracture, making the little sufferer as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

Spratt's Patent Dog Cakes are good and cheap. Try them. Holmes & Gilfillan.

Royal fruit jars are best. Holmes & Gilfillan.

THE SCARE OVER.

Spread of the Dreaded Smallpox Is No Longer Feared.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL IS DESERTED.

All Were Discharged Sunday After Being Fumigated—East Smethport Patients Convalescing.

It is with pleasure that we can state this week that all danger of any farther trouble from smallpox is past in this place and that from now on the people of Smethport need not have the slightest fear of another outbreak of this disease. On Saturday last the board of health decided that the danger period had passed and on Sunday morning Dr. W. A. Ostrander, Mrs. Kissock and daughter, Mazie, Leon Hazen and Ed Bennett were released from the isolation hospital on the Jones farm. Before being released each was given an antiseptic bath, all their clothing removed and destroyed and new clothing given them. The building was thoroughly fumigated and closed, we hope, never to be used again.

The members of the [illegible] and [illegible] families at East Smethport, who have been suffering with the disease, are all improving rapidly and as there have been no new cases reported from there in nearly three weeks it is reasonable to suppose that there will be no farther spread of the disease even in those two families. However, both families are still under strict quarantine and there is no possibility of its getting outside of those two families.

The C. & C. C. Dance.

The members of the C. & C. C. held "Open House" at the hose house last Thursday evening, which was attended by a large number of the young people of this place. Sutton's orchestra of Olean furnished excellent music for the dance and the many encores which they received showed that it was appreciated. The party broke up at a late hour seemingly well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

The refreshments consisted of a regulation C. & C. C. lunch served in their usual style and was quite a contrast to the ones usually served at such parties. The menu consisted of eight varieties of crackers, four of cheese, three of cold meats, chipped potatoes, sandwiches, olives, pickles, coffee and punch. The spread was ready at 10:30 and everyone helped themselves at will till "Home, Sweet Home" announced the end of the merry-making. To make the lunch complete, each guest was presented, as he or she entered the dining room, with a bottle of Dotterweich Special Brew, holding one ounce, which was kept as souvenirs by most of the party.

A Good Scheme.

A new concern has blossomed out in Eldred which will undoubtedly prove a good thing for the promoters, that is if the adage that "a sucker is born every minute" still holds good. The combination is known as the McKean County Co-Opp. Oil & Gas Co., and their object is to float 50,000 shares of stock in this company at $3 per share. The circular tells of thousands of acres of good leases in its possession, but neglects to name any of the officers of this company. The company has adopted the same method of advertising as did the Van Kirk & Robbins Co. of Wilkes Barre, Pa., who sold fountain pens for $2.50 with the promise of a job of writing letters at $6 per week and stationery and postage, until they were put out of business by the postal authorities, and we advise our readers to wait for a time before taking up this liberal offer.

The McKean County Co-Opp. Oil & Gas Co. may be doing business on strictly legal principles but it will not be too late to get stock if you wait until the reliability of the concern is definitely known.

Will Build New Home.

Last week H. H. Redfield and J. W. Bouton purchased of Chas. McKean, the half square at the corner of Main, Washington and Water streets, the consideration being $8,960. Mr. Redfield has taken a deed for 88 feet, fronting on Main on the corner and has commenced excavating for a handsome residence on the site. The building will be built by S. P. Button and will be another ornament to the town. Mr. Bouton has purchased 22 feet front of the land adjoining from G. W. Mitchell which leaves him a most desirable building lot.

A Taylor Grate is "a thing of beauty and joy forever," besides being a gas saver. Would be pleased to refer you to any one of our many customers who have used them in place of Gas Logs and old fashioned fire places.

JOHN C. HAMLIN.

The Smethport Plumbing Co. has a new stock of lights and fixtures which will bear inspection. Their motto is the best of everything in the plumbing line at the lowest prices.

The gas range "that makes the others look sick" is the one I handle. It is the leader of them all. Call and see it.

J. C. HAMLIN.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Happening in McKean County in Days of Old, Taken from the Files.

Most of our borough drafted have made tracks for Waterford. Some have more money than they want, others are troubled with some disease which incapacitates them from the service.

The government must have a very high opinion of the soldierly qualities of our esteemed townsman, W. W. Brown, Esq. He has already given two years service to his country in one of the New York State regiments and was mustered out in May last. Since that time he has been twice drafted—once in the State of New York and on Thursday, August 27, in this district, having been enrolled in Elk county at the residence of his father where, by the way, he has not had a residence for several years past. Brown very naturally concludes that Father Abraham has taken a great fancy to him.

Captains Sawyer and Flinn were selected by the rebel government to be hung on Friday, August 21, in retaliation for the hanging of two rebel officers by Gen. Burnside, who were arrested within his lines in disguise and were convicted by a court martial as spies. The rebel government, however, dare not carry out its decree in the cases of Sawyer and Flinn, for the principal reason that Gen. W. H. F. Lee, a son of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, and Capt. Winder, a prominent rebel officer, are confined at Fortress Monroe by our government expressly to answer for the lives of Sawyer and Flinn.

At the Republican county convention, held at the court house in this borough on Wednesday, September 2, 1863, the following ticket was nominated: For the Legislature, Capt. Frank Bell; sheriff, A. N. Lillibridge; prothonotary, John R. Chadwick; register and recorder, W. W. Brown; commissioners, J. M. Baldwin, B. C. Corwin; auditors, A. S. Swift, J. H. Duntley; coroner, James Bond, Sr.

We publish this week a complete list of the drafted men for McKean and Cameron counties. Messrs. B. D. Hamlin and D. R. Bennett of this borough and Judge Arnold of Port Allegany attended the drawing and report everything as having passed off satisfactorily. These gentlemen are all Democrats and of course their word is law, still there are those who cannot see why so many more Democrats were drawn than Republicans. We can tell them. In the township of Keating, for instance, which before the war gave a small Republican majority when the vote was all out. We understand that the township now gives a Democratic majority and is it to be wondered at? Any man who knows the character of the men who have left that township to join the army at different times will admit that four out of five of them were Republican voters. It does not seem strange to us that the Democrats whine, but it would seem strange to us if a very large proportion of the men drafted were not Democrats, knowing, as well as we do, the kind of men who are now in the ranks of the Union army.

The friends of Capt. C. C. Moses who reside in Eldred township, this county, have recently heard from him by letter. He writes from Libby prison, Richmond. It will be remembered that Capt. Moses was captured some time since while visiting the picket posts as general officer of the day, near Washington, N. C. We are glad to learn that he "still lives."

Died, in Liberty township, on Sept. 8, 1863, John Van Sickle, aged 45 years.

Washington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1863, Mr. Editor:—Your paper of a late date has just come to hand and was gladly received by us. I am glad to learn that you still continue in the service of your country; you fight traitors at the free North and we fight them in the South. I hardly know which are the government's greatest foes, but certainly the traitors at the north are the most to be despised. What Cataline was to Rome the Copperheads are to the government of the United States. A short time since I had the honor of reading a letter written by a northern traitor to his patriotic son, who is a member of the 58th Regt. P. V. The man's eyes filled with tears as he folded the treasonable letter and turning abruptly to me, he said: "My father is a traitor and were it not that I love my mother, I would brand him a traitor and claim Benedict Arnold my father before him." Now we have become satisfied that those people are traitors to the government and enemies to the constitution of the United States. If there is a draft to be made in order to raise troops to crush the rebellion, the first work of the Copperheads is to raise a "hue and cry" about the "Lincoln despotism" and at once counsel the people to resist it. They are constantly crying "Constitution, Constitution," and at the same moment they are thrusting with deadly thrusts at the defenders of the Constitution. They tell us the South is in the right and the government in the wrong; that the South ought to secede and drive the "Lincoln hirelings from their soil." They rejoice at the defeat of the armies of the Union and are glad at the success of the rebels. We receive no words of encouragement from them; they have no words of cheer for the soldier who leaves home and its enjoyments to defend with his life the glorious flag borne by Washington across the frozen, ice-bound Delaware. No! no! their sympathies are all on the other side. Is it reasonable to suppose that we can regard them in any other light than that of implacable enemies? No, indeed; whoever is an enemy to my government is an enemy to me. If such men are not traitors, if they are not reeking with treason, I should like to know what they are and by what names they may be called. I would not use harsh language or be ungenerous even to my enemies, but sure I claim that humanity will rejoice as one after another of these "thugs" go down dim and dishonored and fills each a shameful tomb." While they live on earth let their evil thoughts and evil deeds flit after them with bows which never break and quivers forever emptying, but never exhausted." Thus let them go down to the vile earth from whence they sprung, unwept, unhonored and unsung."

M. J. HARVEY.

Enters the One Cent Field.

The Philadelphia Daily Press announces [illegible] one cent [illegible] paper.

With no change [illegible] the price, The Press at one cent will continue to be the great home newspaper, but with a new field of activity. Its news pages, its departments will represent [illegible] will be as before, along the lines that have given it weight and authority, place and prominence at home and at large.

The Press gives more news than any paper published in Pennsylvania; better reports of the markets, making it invaluable to the shipper; the best woman's page, which makes it a particularly helpful home newspaper and treats fully and fairly all political issues. In resources, enterprise and distinction of contributors, it is without a rival in Pennsylvania and stands in the front rank of the leading papers of the country.

The Sunday Press will remain at 5 cents a copy.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Smethport for the week ending Aug. 16, 1902.

L. Bell, Jr., Miss Sadie Briggs, J. Doley, Miss Alice Gorman, A. V. Hill, Mr. Lehman, Mack McKenzie 2, Mgr Opera House 2, Geo. W. Richer, J. Robertson, Will Stilson, C. H. Williams.

Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised." All unclaimed letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office two weeks from date of advertising.

J. C. GALLUP,
Postmaster.

Wanted! 50 Men and Women:

John W. Voorhees, the enterprising druggist is advertising to-day for fifty men and women to take advantage of the special half-price offer he is making on Dr. Howard's celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia, and a 50 cent package for 25 cents.

So positive is he of the remarkable power of this specific to cure these diseases as well as sick headache and liver troubles that Mr. Voorhees agrees to refund the money to any customer when this medicine does not quickly relieve and cure.

This is an unusual opportunity to obtain sixty doses of the best medicine ever made for half the regular price with the personal guarantee of a well known business man, to refund the money if it does not give satisfaction.

To Parents in Keating Township

Notice is hereby given that the school board of Keating township will strictly enforce the vaccination laws during the term of school. No scholar will be admitted into the schools unless he or she has been successfully vaccinated.

W. I. OVIATT,
Sec'y School Board.

An Unusual Offer.

In order to secure the quickest possible introduction in Smethport, druggist Voorhees will sell a regular 50 cent package of Dr. Howard's Specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia at half price, 25 cents, and will refund the money if it does not cure.

I have the agency for the best gas range on the market. In fact it is the only perfect gas range on the market. It is the one "that makes the others look sick." Call and see it before buying anything else and you will have nothing else.

J. C. HAMLIN.

For Sale.

Ten head of well-bred Jersey and Holstein cows. The cattle can be seen by calling at the McKean County farm. For particulars address:

T. H. RYAN,
tf Smethport, Pa.

I have just secured the services of a first class plumber and will be pleased to do any form of lead or steam work that you may desire.

E. W. STRONG.

Use So-Bos-So (Kilfly) on the cows. The increase in milk much more than pays the cost. Holmes & Gilfillan.

It's pleasant work to cook with Detroit Jewel gas range and the gas bills are low. Holmes & Gilfillan.

Subscribe for the MINER.

In *the* OLD STEINE ROAD

By Zoe Anderson Norris

Copyright, 1901, by Zoe Anderson Norris

IT often happens that a friend and an enemy wear the same face. It was a friend who advised me to go to that boarding house for ladies in the Old Steine road at Brighton. Later I came seriously to question the sincerity of her friendship, if not to doubt it altogether.

Hesitatingly I stopped in front of the portico, a portico with four pillars and steps recently scrubbed to so exaggerated a whiteness that they should have warned me. They did not. I walked [illegible]

A boarding house for ladies!

The [illegible] of it to everyone struck [illegible] I [illegible] upon those two long tables filled with old [illegible] and [illegible] crowded by ladies and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] she glanced," [illegible] next [illegible] absolutely necessary [illegible]

[illegible] the young [illegible] the chair [illegible] of the table?"

[illegible] probably no such person. She [illegible] a bugbear. [illegible] cannot be eaten [illegible] or cheese? [illegible] of goodbys [illegible]

[illegible] perhaps, or not at all."

[illegible] the rules to the window.

[illegible] to go home," I said. "This [illegible]"

Jane [illegible] She [illegible] out.

"[illegible] splendid view of the sea [illegible]," she exclaimed. "In [illegible] the [illegible] in front. By [illegible] by a band which begins to play. They [illegible] the park and play there till 10 o'clock."

"I suppose the principal won't let them play any later?"

"I suppose not. Shall we go out on the sea front?"

We went. It swarmed with people coming and going in a steady stream.

WE STOOD AT THE DRESSING TABLE READING NOTICES TO GUESTS.

We walked on and on to the west pier, where we sat in a small circular temple fitted up with benches and looked out at the sunset.

I turned and looked at Jane. There were golden lights in her dark eyes—soft, mellow lights.

"I was thinking of him," she said, "and how far he is away."

"How far?"

"In Australia."

She paused to let the distance sink into my mind.

"It's a long, long way," she sighed, "and he has been gone for three years—three long years. I promised to wait for him a year, and he has been gone three."

"It is a good while to wait," I mused, "particularly in the days of your youth. They pass quickly, those good days, and they never come again."

"I know. And you get old waiting. When my brother came home from the Transvaal last summer, he took me down and dusted me. I had been on the shelf so long, he said."

"I didn't mean that," I hastened to affirm. "You are young, very young. I didn't mean that."

"I am twenty-eight," she told me, with a straightforward frankness which was convincing. "That is not so very young."

"I thought you were twenty-one or twenty-two," I said; "not more."

She searched in her pocketbook for a shilling, which she tendered me. I pushed it gently but firmly aside.

"No extra charge," I assured her.

"Three years," I ruminated. "And all the time you have kept him in your heart? There has been no other?"

"I love him," she answered simply.

"And he? How many sweethearts do you suppose he has had?"

What a careless question! An instantaneous and deep regret filled me that I had not kept a still tongue, a shut mouth.

She was silent. Repentantly I awaited her reply. Her face was quite white, a dead white, like marble, or was it the reflection of the purplish

[illegible] AT SUPPER WHEN WE ARRIVED.

[illegible] had slowly replaced [illegible]

[illegible]

"Jane," [illegible] toward the boarding house for ladies?" I asked. As we walked through the crowd I said, "[illegible] of it again."

"It isn't [illegible] bad," she said presently, apparently apropos of nothing. "I have all along. But I have not cared for any of them, not in the least. There is a young man who wants to come after me Saturday and travel back to London with me. He is very fond of me."

"Let him come, then," I advised.

The sea had turned to a delicate purple. The white ships showed exquisitely against hazy skies. The Skylark, manned by a jolly crew, flew to. We could hear the captain's voice giving stentorian orders.

"Would you?" she questioned.

"It is just as well to have two strings to your bow," said I.

A group of small boys leaped into the sea. A lifeboat veered around toward them watchfully. Climbing into the stern, they dived gleefully into the sea.

"Boys have the best of it," she declared, "from the time they are little children." After a long while, "They don't have to wait."

Once more we rose and walked through the crowd, which had increased.

The ladies were mustered in long rows at supper when we arrived. We took our places in a shamefaced, truant manner and listened meekly to the conversation going on. The dovecot was in a terrible way. There had been a bullfight at Boulogne. English travelers had patronized it. To think that English travelers should patronize a bullfight! Horrible! They elevated their eyebrows; they rolled their eyes.

"I should like to see a bullfight," I said defiantly.

"Should you?" There was a flutter of wings, a pluming of combs, and, settling down with difficulty, they observed me out of blazing eyes lavish of scorn.

"Why in the world did you do that?" exclaimed Jane outside in the hall. "[illegible] you want to get yourself dis[illegible]"

"It is so weary here," I complained. "It pleases me to get up a little excitement. If I stayed I should purposely shock them periodically. What's more, I should deliberately throw an occasional bomb in the shape of a proposal to introduce a man."

Jane threw up her hands. "A man!" she repeated hoarsely. Then she laughed.

"Did you hear the maid ask me whether I would have cucumbers or pickled beets?" I went on. "When I told her I would have both, she was paralyzed for the moment. Another thing, I took butter and marmalade at one and the same time. A little old lady next to me was struck dumb seeing me do it."

In the drawing room I sat at the piano for one brief moment. A sign confronted me: "No Practicing Allowed. By Request." I got up and went to the window. A sign blazoned itself there: "This Blind Is Not to Be Pulled Up Until the Sun Goes Down For Fear of Fading the Carpet." I walked to the mantel. Another sign: "Only Two Gas Jets to Be Burned at Once."

I faced Jane exhaustedly. "What's all this?" I begged to know.

"Don't ask me," said she grimly. "It's the way they have of talking to you. It's that invisible principal who does it. She is a mind reader. The other day I thought I would bring my sewing downstairs, where there was more room. I had hardly settled myself comfortably when, looking up, I spied a sign, 'No Dressmaking Allowed In the Drawing Room.'"

"I can't stand it!" I groaned. "Come upstairs with me. We can look out the window there and look at the sea and breathe the atmosphere without a special written request to desist."

This was how it happened that Jane and I came to live in the open air, like birds. We ate and slept in the Old Steine road. That was all. Frequently we found it impossible to go back to eat. We went into little restaurants instead, where we had a skate or a fried sole or some other toothsome fish fresh from the sea. We sat on the sea front and watched the clouds. We took a sail in the Skylark. We went to sea in a skiff owned by an old weather beaten sailor, who, finding that we were able to row, left us with the sculls and, ensconcing himself in the stern, lit his pipe and fell fast asleep. We had paid for an hour's rowing. While he slept we made straight for the horizon, from whence it took him two mortal hours to row back. We strolled along the beach, where the fishermen were mending their nets, asking them questions, to which we received answers totally incomprehensible to landlubberly ears. We took rare baths early of mornings, dragged into the waves by the curious little wagons and out again.

We took a trip on the sea car, visiting the home of Rudyard Kipling. Going, Jane concluded she would marry the youth who was to travel back to London with her on Saturday.

Coming back the [illegible] with splendor. They [illegible] with the soft blue of the sea. "Perhaps he is sailing home to [illegible]," she breathed. "Who knows? I will wait for him."

"Good!" said I. [illegible]

She [illegible] "I am sorry you [illegible] away tomorrow," she sighed. "You are sweet."

I was pleased.

Late [illegible] we [illegible] together at the window [illegible] the music of the sea. It [illegible] an added note [illegible] it the [illegible] from the girl who, like a fair [illegible] to sleep," was [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Steine Road.

[illegible] I saw her waiting [illegible] for the [illegible] in Australia [illegible] toothless, [illegible] ready for the grave. [illegible]

The next day I left without telling her my dream.

She accompanied me to the station, hugging my satchel all the way uphill.

"I shall be so lonesome without you!" she wailed. "I believe I shall have to let him come for me after all, for company."

"I should if I were you," said I inadvertently, absorbed with the fear of missing my train. In that event I should be obliged to spend another night in the Old Steine road. My very soul revolted.

I THREW MY ARMS ABOUT THE GIRL.

She stopped short and gazed upon me with astonished eyes.

"Would you?" she cried.

"What have I said?" stammered I. "Whatever it was I didn't mean it. Of course not!"

I was just in time, thanks to our haste. Breathlessly we stood at the gates. I threw my arms about the girl. I kissed her goodby. There was a tear in her eye.

"I am going to wait for him!" she wept, clinging to me. "I love him!"

"I would, too," I assured her. "And now goodby."

That was in the summer time. Late in the fall I had a letter from Jane.

"I was right to wait," it ran. "He has come!"

Why She Lost Interest In Him.

They were watching the balloon go up and he was telling her about the various crank aeronauts, including those couples who for the sake of notoriety are married in balloons and sail away.

"I don't think I'd like to get married in a balloon," she said softly.

"No," he assented thoughtfully; "there's too much risk in it plain without going out of one's way to find frills." And after that she seemed to be less interested in him.

An Impression.

"Now, I have an impression in my head," said the teacher. "Can any of you tell me what an impression is?"

"Yes'm, I can," replied a little fellow at the foot of the class. "An impression is a dent in a soft spot."

Painfully Honest.

Prude—Well, why did you refuse him after you had taken him away from the girl he was engaged to?

Flirt—Oh, I haven't quite reached the point when I will receive stolen goods.

HE TOOK THE CAKE.

A Story of William Black, the Novelist, and Mary Anderson.

One time when Mary Anderson was playing in "The Winter's Tale" in Dublin William Black, the novelist, who was very intimate with Miss Anderson and her family, insisted upon assuming the part of one of the supers, who was dressed as a very old man with a venerable beard and locks that fell upon his shoulders. When Black went upon the stage in this disguise, he walked about among his fellow supers with unceasing restlessness and, judging by the wild motions of his arms, seemed to be addressing to each in turn an impassioned harangue. The audience began to wonder who the new actor was and what on earth he was doing in a play in which neither Shakespeare nor the stage managers ever intended him to appear.

Presently came the time when it was the business of Perdita to distribute flowers among the peasants, among whom Black had his place. Miss Anderson, carrying on the practical jokes of the family circle, had prepared a surprise for this moment, and, having distributed flowers among the less favored supers, she handed to Black a large cake crowned with a wreath of laurel, saying as she did so, "You take it," in allusion to his triumphs in the contests of wits at the supper table.

To her consternation, Black showed that he was quite prepared to carry out the jest, for, taking the cake from the hands of Perdita, he immediately distributed it in substantial portions to his hungry fellow supers, who, finding it to be of excellent quality, began to [illegible] it greedily under the eyes of the [illegible]

A Kicking Horse.

A writer in the National Stockman gives this method of treating a kicking horse: Put on him a strong surcingle and crupper. Have one ring where the buckle [illegible] and one eight inches lower on the right side. Now run a strap from the lower ring to the crupper [illegible] the hip strap passes through. Now take a [illegible] rope fifteen feet long, fasten it to the [illegible] at the cheek and then back through the ring in the halter and back through the lower ring in the surcingle. Strap up his left fore foot. This should be done in a straw yard. Now you have him ready. Take your rope and go ahead of him a few feet, a little to the right, and begin to pull. Hold him steady and let him fight this bard, but keep drawing his head to his side and he will go down to the ground. Now you have him where you want him. Show him you can do as you please with him. Keep him there until he gives up, if it takes all day. Show him you can handle him.

The Butcher Bird's Larder.

It is possible that the butcher bird's "curious and cruel habit" of impaling various creatures upon hedge thorn is his way of supporting his wife during her period of seclusion. Of many species the female is fed by the male on the nest, but the butcher bird's prey consists often of creatures which are too large to be eaten at a mouthful. Even if the male could always drag these carcasses to the nest it is obvious that the female could not eat them there; so the "larder" may have been hit upon as a happy device to get over the difficulty, the female flitting thither to help herself whenever she is hungry.—Country Life.

Easy Sailing.

Visitor—I would like to get you to teach me to sail a boat.

Boatman—Sail a boat? Why, it's easy as swimmin'. Jest grasp the main sheet with one hand an' the tiller with the other, an' if a flaw strikes ease up or bring 'er to an' loose the halyards, but look out for the gaff an' boom or the hull thing'll be in the water an' ye'll be upset; but if the wind is steady y'r all right, unless y'r too slow in luffin', 'cause then ye'll be upset sure. Jump right in an' try it; but, remember, whatever ye do, don't jibe!"

Bees and Ants.

Bees will place their honeycombs in any place regularly or irregularly shaped, and when they come to corners and angles they seem to stop and consider. Then they vary the shape of the cell, so that the space is exactly filled. It could not be done more satisfactorily if the whole thing had been worked out on paper beforehand. Ants make hard and smooth roads and drive tunnels compared to which man's efforts in making such things are insignificant.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Trifles.

There is no such thing in life as a trifle; every event and action, however unimportant seemingly, has a root below and a branch above which twist and turn into some other root and branch, making part of the great substance on and in which we live. Its presence and absence both affect the entire mass of which it forms a part.—Exchange.

He Was Not.

"Gentlemen, you wouldn't take me to be a member of a millionaire's family, would you?" inquired the young man.

"Frankly, we would not."

"Neither would the millionaire. I asked him last night."

Revenge.

The Bride—There's only one thing needed to complete our happiness.

The Groom—What is that, dearest?

The Bride—I do wish my first husband and your first wife would meet and get married.—Detroit Free Press.

There is so much competition in the world that the man who makes a good living should be a hero with his women folks.—Atchison Globe.

CANDY CATHARTIC 434

Cascarets

10c. 25c. 50c. BEST FOR THE BOWELS All Druggists.

Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

The Vicious Latin Quarter.

"After two years of life in the Quartier Latin," says Charles Theodore Murray, "where I got my studies of French character for 'Mlle. Fouchette,' I may freely say that it is the worst place in the world to send a young man or woman if you entertain any hope of meeting him or her in heaven.

"I have had much experience in the role of journalist and have investigated the slums of London and Liverpool, know the 'Tenderloin' of New York and the 'attractions' at Berlin and Vienna, but for downright Satanic ingenuity of viciousness and gilt edged debauchery you must go to the Quartier Latin, for it is here that immorality is accepted as a virtue, and real virtue has no line of demarcation to distinguish it from immorality.

"No young man or young woman can survive such environment untarnished, and many are ruined for life. That which, like London slums, is repulsive is not dangerous. It is attractive vice, sugar coated immorality, which is dangerous, and that is what young men and women find in the Quartier Latin."

How Coal Was First Named.

Curiously, the word coal was in use long before as well as long after the commencement of the coal trade, with a meaning quite different from that which it now has. The term originally belonged to wood fuel and was applied in particular to wood which had been charred, or what is now called charcoal.

When the trade in mineral coal began, this was usually distinguished by the singular name of sea coal. It would seem that from having been gathered in early times on the seashore, more especially of Northumberland, [illegible] with seaweed and other wreckage [illegible] by the waves, this [illegible] was supposed to be [illegible] coal [illegible] universally transferred to it.

Making It Plain.

A writer in the latest, says the Chicago Record-Herald, generously sets himself the task of giving out valuable information as to the amount of food one should eat. He proceeds to make the matter plain to the masses by saying:

"If you desire to know how much you ought to eat per diem, you must first determine whether you are temperamentally anabolic or katabolic. Then, taking into account your age, sex, size, the amount of exercise you get and the temperature of the atmosphere, you should calculate the amount of food necessary to maintain the maximum weight of the body consistent with the best health of which you are capable."

Hereafter there should be no excuse whatever for overeating or undereating.

The Discovery of Florida.

Juan Ponce de Leon, sailing from Porto Rico in search of new land, discovered Florida on March 27, 1512. He landed near St. Augustine, planted the cross and took possession in the name of the Spanish monarch. In 1763 a treaty ceding east and west Florida to Great Britain, in exchange for Havana and the western part of Cuba, was ratified. In 1781 part of Florida was receded to Spain, and in 1783 Great Britain ceded east and west Florida to Spain. On Feb. 22, 1819, east and west Florida were ceded to the United States by treaty and purchase, Spain receiving $5,000,000.

The Way He Gloated.

Two buses were travelling down Regent street in close proximity when the conductor of the foremost one took off his badge and dangled it in the air, to the obvious annoyance of the rival driver.

"What did you do that for?" asked a passenger.

"Why," said the conductor, pointing a derisive thumb at the infuriated driver, "'is father was 'ung."—London Tit-Bits.

Origin of Spoons.

Two natural objects seem to have furnished the model for the spoon to primitive man—the river or sea shell and the leaf of plants. In southern China shell spoons are still used that are closely reproduced in the familiar porcelain spoon of that country, while metal spoons are found in India on which are reproduced even the veins of the leaves from which they were copied.

Helping the Heathen.

Aunt (severely)—How dare you take the money from your missionary box?

Willie—Didn't you say I was a regular little heathen?

"You are far worse."

"Well, I was saving the money for the heathen, and first come first served."

A Terrible Threat.

Customer—That tea service costs 50 marks. That is more than I can pay.

His Wife (whispering)—If I should have a fainting spell among all this china, it would cost you far more.—Fliegende Blatter.

Wisdom.

Wisdom consisteth not in knowing many things nor even in knowing them thoroughly, but in choosing and in following what conduces the most certainly to our lasting happiness and true glory.

Somehow, people never act as you think they should.—Atchison Globe.

DON'T TOBACCO SPIT and SMOKE Your Lifeaway!

You can be cured of any form of tobacco using easily, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor by taking NO-TO-BAC, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 500,000 cured. All druggists. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and advice FREE. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York. 437

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10, 25, and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address 433

STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, CHICAGO or NEW YORK.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

Rooney's is the Place

to buy a nice, sweet piece of

Fresh, Salt or Smoked MEAT

whether it be a full quarter or a small steak. And for

Fruit and Vegetables

I am always headquarters.

J. F. ROONEY, Smethport, Pa.

Just Received!

The Finest and most complete line of

Picture Mouldings

ever brought to Smethport. Before you purchase a frame call and see the elegant assortment at my studio.

"IKE" GLEASON, The Photographer

Smethport, Pa.

Leonard Koenig,

located near the creamery, is prepared to do all kinds of

PAINTING

AND

DECORATING.

UPHOLSTERING

Always done neatly and promptly. Latest styles of coverings on hand.

Smethport. - Penna.

E. W. JONES,

(Successor to F. H. Nourse.

LIVERY & FEED STABLE

Bennett House Barn

First Class Rigs at Reasonable Prices.

Directly Opposite Court House.

SMETHPORT, PA.

For a

FINE, HOT OYSTER STEW

Step into the

Novelty Restaurant.

New York Counts,

Clams, Cigars and

Fine Confectioneries

Always on Hand.

THOMAS YOUNG, PROP'R.

UNDERTAKING

AND

EMBALMING

IN ALL BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY AN EXPERIENCED FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

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SMETHPORT, PA.

Palmer & Dodge,

LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES.

FOR SALE,

Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Etc. Cutters and Robes.

Smethport - Penn.

March 1, 1900.

The MINER and Redfield's Magazine offer the clubbing rate of $1.20 per year in advance. Redfield's Magazine is the best Five-Cent magazine on the market to-day and its circulation is increasing rapidly. Persons desirous of good reading should avail themselves of this excellent offer. Remember $1.20 is the price for both for one year.

A PICTURE

of the range that "MAKES THE OTHERS LOOK SICK."

REAL ECONOMY GAS RANGE

Made in a variety of sizes suitable for Families, Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants, &c. The Original and Only Gas Range having elevated oven and broiler and visible oven burners.

On Exhibition and For Sale by

J. C. Hamlin.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the Post Office at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

Smethport, Thursday, August 21, 1902.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

[illegible] picnic Thursday.

Labor Day, Sept. 1st, is the next legal holiday.

—The Smethport High School ball team will play a like team at Bradford Friday afternoon.

—Mrs. S. E. Bell entertained a number of ladies at tea at her home on West Main street on Saturday afternoon.

—The Smethport Gun Club will shoot a match with the Hazelhurst Gun Club at that place to-morrow afternoon.

—A charter has been granted for a street railway to connect the towns of Johnsonburg, Ridgway and St. Marys.

—Warner's Business College opens for the Fall term Sept. 1. Shorthand, commercial and all the common banches.

—At the firemen's convention at St. Marys last week DuBois was selected as the place for holding the next convention.

—While berrying last Friday Mrs. Lewis Ramer met with a painful accident. In some manner she fell, striking on a tin pail and injuring her knee quite severely.

—Mr. William H. Crozier of Buffalo and Miss Anabel Viola McGivney of Holland, N. Y., were united in marriage by Rev. Gaylard H. Patterson on Saturday at the M. E. parsonage.

—John Ford of No. 38 Cornen street has been granted an increase in pension from $8 to $10 per month, to date from March 10, 1902, through the agency of E. R. Sherman.—Bradford Era.

—Miss Vivian Sartoris, grand daughter of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and Mr. Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, a cousin of President Roosevelt, will be married at Cobourg, Canada, on Saturday next.

—The oldest resident has brought forth the statement that the weather during the summer of 1816 was similar to what we have had this season. December was the most pleasant month that year.

—An attempt has been made to peel bark in Potter county by machinery, but it is not a success. While the machine works all right it cannot do the work as cheaply as the old-fashioned way.

—A very observant exchange chronicles a remarkable discovery which it claims to have made. It states that ladies' stockings are not so tall as they used to be and that garters, such as men use, are being utilized by summer girls. These items are important, if true, and therefore we ask John Mundy to verify or contradict the above.

Joe Nelson, the cycle wonder, [illegible] the world's record last Monday night at Pittsburg by riding 2[illegible] miles at the Coliseum in 27 minutes and 18 seconds. Nelson's time for 5 miles was 6:4[illegible]; 10 miles, 1[illegible]; 15 miles, 20:28[illegible]. The [illegible] mile was the fastest, being [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. James Mason of Des Moines, Iowa, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Mason were formerly residents of Smethport and Emporium and have many friends throughout this section. Mr. Mason is a brother of United States Senator William Mason.—Mt. Jewett Herald.

—O. H. Wheeler, a former Bradford man, has sued the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company for $60,000,000 and the case will be tried in the United States district court at Pittsburg, Monday, Nov. 10. The case comes from the disputed ownership of 10,300 acres of land, which is some of the best coal land in the state.

—James Carter, an employe of C. P. Byron at Simpson, fell from a walking beam Tuesday afternoon, sustaining injuries which resulted in a partial paralysis of his left side. Carter was rendered unconscious by the fall and remained in that state on the derrick floor until Wednesday morning, when he was discovered by searchers. The accident may terminate fatally, owing to the injuries and subsequent exposure.—Bradford Era of Friday.

—A clever swindle was worked on Kane ministers recently. A man called on some of the clergymen, stated that he was a farmer living near and that he wanted the preacher to perform a double wedding at his home in a few days, promising a handsome fee as the parties were all well to do. Before leaving he discovered that he had forgotten to bring any money with him when he came to town and in one or two cases he succeeded in securing loans from the unsuspecting ministers. That was the last ever seen of the farmer and the two mythical couples still remain four.

Why Suffer With Your Kidneys?

The discovery of Dr. Geo. Leininger's For-mal-de-hyde Kidney Tablets has proved a blessing to thousands of kidney sufferers who have been restored to perfect health. These tablets drive the kidney disease germs out of the blood and prevent accumulation of uric acid in the system. We urge all sufferers to give this successful and scientific kidney remedy a trial. They come in two sizes, 25 and 50 cents. Come and get a trial treatment free at J. W. Voorhees.

Cure Your Catarrh Now.

V. Van Dorn, 2011 Avenue B, Birmingham, Ala., writes: "I have had catarrh in one of the worst forms for 20 years, and after using Dr. Geo. Leininger's For-mal-de-hyde Inhaler for two days feel entirely relieved and believe by its continued use I will get cured." Sold at 50 cents on a guarantee by J. W. Voorhees.

Correspondence.

FARMERS VALLEY.

There was a party given by the young folks last Friday evening at the home of Samuel Southwick. Dancing was the amusement. Everyone present reports a fine time. Joe Coon of Olean was in attendance.

Miss Ada Hewitt was calling on friends in East Valley last Monday. She was enroute to Buffalo.

Miss Altie Southwick of Eldred is spending her vacation visiting relatives and friends in our vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. McGill are visiting relatives and friends in Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Miss Anna Mullin and brother, Neil, of Sartwell have been spending a few days on the farm.

Kevin Cotter of Buffalo was visiting his sister, Mrs. Shattuck, one day recently.

Miss Marie Mullin of Sartwell was visiting friends in the Valley last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tay Corson of Olean have been visiting friends in the Valley.

Miss Grace Dickerson, who has been sick, is much improved at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Derby was calling on friends in Colegrove last Sunday.

Miss Freda Wedell of Turtle Point passed through the Valley last Monday.

Miss Annie Holmes of Portland Mills is visiting friends in the Valley.

Supervisor McGill was looking over business in Row last Monday.

Newton Hovey of Row City was seen on our streets last Sunday.

John Swan of Smethport was seen in our vicinity last Sunday.

Joseph Mundy of Smethport passed through town Sunday.

Edward Tanner was in Smethport last Saturday.

D. W. Derby was in Smethport last Monday.

Mrs. [illegible] is on the sick list.

Absentminded.

A [illegible] is [illegible] for [illegible] He recently went into a barber [illegible] to get his hair cut. Taking a seat in the chair, [illegible]

"As it is [illegible] perhaps I had better keep my hat on while you cut my hair."

They Ought to Be.

"A couple were married in St. Louis the other day who couldn't understand each other's language," said Mrs. Gilley.

"And I suppose that they are unspeakably happy," [illegible] Mr. Gilley.—Detroit Free Press.

True Love.

Kitty [illegible]

[illegible] Press.

Sound [illegible]

[illegible]

Sickness steals more savings than the burglar. Slowly, coin by coin, the money that has been so hardly earned is paid out for drugs and doctors. Sickness is the worst enemy of the working man, and the common cause of the working man's sickness is disease of the stomach often involving the heart, lungs, liver, or kidneys.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will stop the stealing of the savings by sickness. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures diseases of heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, etc., when these diseases are caused by the diseased condition of the stomach and its allied organs.

"About ten years ago I began to have trouble with my stomach," writes Wm. Connelly, of 535 Walnut Street, Lorain, Ohio. "It got so bad I had to lay off quite often two and three days in a week, my stomach would bloat, and I would belch up gas, and was in awful distress at such times. I have employed and been treated by the best doctors in the city but got no help whatever. By some way or other I happened to get hold of a vial of your 'Pellets' and I thought they helped me. It was then I wrote to you for advice. You told me that by my symptoms you thought I had liver complaint, and advised the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' in connection. These medicines I have taken as directed, and am very happy to state that I commenced to get better from the start and have not lost a day this summer on account of my stomach. I feel tip-top and better than I have for ten years."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." Nothing else is "just as good."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels.

THE FAMOUS.

Central Block, CLOTHING STORE, Smethport, Pa.

HAVE YOU

$5.00

to spare? If so it's worth coming a great way to get one of these

EXTRAORDINARY

BARGAINS.

For this and next week

Men's, Boys' and Youths'
$7.50, $10 and $12
SUITS for only

$5.00.

Wm. Monheimer

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section ten of article one of the Constitution, so that a discharge of a jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work an acquittal.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution; that is to say, that section ten of article one, which reads as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured," be amended so as to read as follows:

No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; *but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree, or other necessary cause, shall not work an acquittal.* Nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment.

Add at the end of section seven, article three, the following words: "Unless before it shall be introduced in the General Assembly, such proposed special or local law shall have been first submitted to a popular vote, at a general or special election in the locality or localities to be affected by its operation, under an order of the court of common pleas of the respective county after hearing and application granted; and shall have been approved by a majority of the voters at such election: Provided, That no such election shall be held until the decree of court authorizing the same shall have been advertised for at least thirty (30) days in the locality or localities affected, in such manner as the court may direct.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

WAGE EARNERS.

Systematic saving is the key to success—the road to wealth. There are many people ready to help you to spend your hard earned dollars—we will help you to save them and make them earn other dollars. You can bank by mail with ease and safety.

Established 1862.
$9,000,000 Deposits.
26,500 Depositors.
4 per cent. Interest.

Mention this paper when you write, and we'll mail a valuable booklet on Money Making.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,
Smithfield St. & Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEWS STAND

One Door East of Hotel Imperial

GASKINS & GRANT,
Props.

ALL THE LEADING
Newspapers.
Tobaccos & Cigars.

We have just added a choice line of Weaver Bros. candies.

Some Reasons

Why You Should Insist on Having

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Unequaled by any other.
Renders hard leather soft.
Especially prepared.
Keeps out water.
A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS

An excellent preservative.
Reduces cost of your harness.
Never burns the leather; its
Efficiency is increased.
Secures best service.
Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL

Is sold in all
Localities

Manufactured by
Standard Oil Company.

EMIL THAMM,

MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Cigars.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

LIEBIG'S

PEPTONIZED EXTRACT OF MALT.

A Pleasant and Valuable Tonic.

Barley and Hops.

Just what you want for Lost Appetite.

Builds up the System.

Perfectly Pure and Extremely Agreeable.

None better for invalids.

20 Cents per Bottle or $2.00 per Dozen.

J. W. Voorhees
Palace Pharmacy SMETHPORT, PA.

FOR THE FAMILY.

I have just opened my wholesale liquor store in the Reilly Block and am in position to supply the leading brands of

Wines and Liquors

for family and medicinal use. All goods are guaranteed strictly pure.

A. J. Warshofsky,
Reilly Block, SMETHPORT, PA.

FURNITURE

You make no mistake in buying here. The stock is complete, and prices low.

CARPETS

An elegant assortment just received. Now is the time to secure best values. Remember our stock of wall paper contains all the latest patterns.

Main Street, Smethport. Specht & Sasse.

WE HAVE COMBINED

The drawing qualities of extremely low prices for extremely High Grade Goods. We welcome the shrewd, careful and discriminating shopper, who can judge Quality, Style and Price to inspect our stock then make a comparison of prices—Grade for Grade—with what is shown elsewhere.

J. M. SLOAN,
6 Main Street, BRADFORD, PA.

Brasted's Delicious Candies

For the Summer Trade.

Rochester Business Institute

Qualifies a man to go into business for himself; qualifies young men and women to accept and helps them secure BUSINESS POSITIONS that lead to BUSINESS SUCCESS. Commercial and Shorthand courses. Several positions waiting for every competent young man stenographer. Inquiries solicited. Catalogue sent free.
144 SOUTH AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

State Normal School.

Lock Haven, Pa.

J. B. Flickinger, A. M., Sc. D., Principal.

Fall term opens Sept. 8th, 1902.

Offers free tuition to prospective teachers.

This institution is one of the foremost Normal Schools of the state. Has the handsomest and most modern buildings, a well educated faculty and a beautiful location. It also offers excellent courses in Music, Elocution, Shorthand, and has an excellent College Preparatory Department. Expenses absolutely lower than in any other institution of equal rank.

Address, for illustrated catalogue.

THE PRINCIPAL.

THE
NEW YORK WORLD
THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Almost a Daily at the Price of a Weekly.

The Presidential campaign is over but the world goes on just the same and it is full of news, just as it is—promptly and impartially—all that you have to do is to look in the columns of the Thrice-a-Week Edition of the New York World which comes to the subscriber 156 times a year.

The Thrice-a-Week World's diligence as a publisher of first news has given it circulation where the English language is spoken—and you want it.

The Thrice-a-Week World's regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year. We offer this unequalled newspaper and the MINER together one year for $1.65.

The regular subscription price of the World is one dollar.

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS: $[illegible] per year, or if paid strictly in advance, $[illegible] per year.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display advertisements published at the rate of $[illegible] per column per annum, payable monthly. Our own position and no deviation from this rule. Extra charge for single insertion.

Reading notices, five cents per line for each insertion.

Legal advertisements, five cents per line for each insertion.

Cards, not exceeding one inch, $5.00 per annum.

Birth, marriage and death notices inserted free.

Executors' and administrators' notices, $3.00 each.

Address all communications to

HARRY L. BACKUS,
Editor and Prop'r.

Smethport, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1902.

FOR GOVERNOR,
SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WM. B. BROWN.

FOR SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS
MAJOR I. B. BROWN

FOR CONGRESS,
S. R. DRESSER.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,
JOHN W. CAMPBELL,
J. M. McELROY.

FOR SHERIFF,
CHARLES E. MAYS.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
SAMUEL E. BELL.

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] EASTMAN

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] McLAIN

[illegible]
[illegible] GRIFFITHS
JOHN A. PETERSON

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
[illegible] CARTER,
OSCAR [illegible]STROM.

[illegible] an infernal machine [illegible] ex-Gov. Robt. E. Pattison has all the earmarks of a scheme to give the Democratic candidate for Governor some free advertising. Not even Mr. Pattison seems to take the matter seriously.

Some persons insist that there is never a great emergency arises but that there is a man raised up to meet it. If this is true it is about time for some inventor to happen along with a furnace which, by consuming snowballs, will warm our houses this winter.—Boston Herald.

The disastrous effects of a fluctuating silver standard have become so intolerable in Mexico that leading business men are clamoring for the adoption of the gold standard. Yet only a few years ago the Bryanites were clamoring for the adoption of the silver standard in the United States.—Indianapolis Journal.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES FAIR of New York City were instantly killed in an automobile accident in France on Thursday last. The fatal accident occurred at the village of Saint Aguilin. Mr. Fair himself was driving his automobile at a high rate of speed when one of the pneumatic tires burst. The machine swerved, collided with a tree with a terrific crash and was overturned, with the above result.

IN 1896 and 1900 the Republican party raised the battle cry, "McKinley and Prosperity!" Now it raises the battle cry, "Roosevelt and Prosperity!" There are other great issues associated with Mr. Roosevelt's policies, but this issue of prosperity comes home to every man's pocket; comes home to the farm and the workshop; to the investor, the manufacturer, and the wage earner as well as to the millionaire.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

TIME-EXPIRED South African soldiers have been the victims of a curious delusion which is causing the officials of the United States embassy considerable annoyance. Former British soldiers who have served against the Boers have been applying in numbers at the embassy for enlistment in the American army in the Philippines. They all have the same story, saying a report was in circulation in Cape Town and Durban that the United States was enlisting ex-British soldiers for service in these islands. At the London embassy scores of applicants have already been turned away greatly disappointed.

For Congress, S. R. Dresser.

In regard to the nomination of S. R. Dresser of Bradford for Congress, the Bradford Era truthfully says:

The Republican Congressional conferees at DuBois, Thursday night, acted wisely when they placed in nomination for Congress, Mr. S. R. Dresser, of Bradford. No stronger candidate in the district was available. He enters the arena of politics with a record that is free from blame. No just criticism can be brought against him by political opponents. He is a progressive, broad-minded representative citizen, fully equipped for the important—duties of Congressman. These fact were known to the conferees and while they would gladly have supported, to a finish, the candidates put forward in their respective sections of the district, they nevertheless could not all agree upon any other man than Mr. Dresser. There was no long-continued deadlock in arriving at a conclusion as to the best course to follow. Their action in nominating him was very gratifying, not only to Mr. Dresser, but also to his legions of friends throughout Northern and Western Pennsylvania.

His canvass for the place has been conducted in a clean, straightforward and effective manner. No political juggling has been necessary in securing the nomination. His personal popularity and the type of genuine Republicanism which he represents, have made him a favorite, from the start, with the rank and file of the party. Now that he is a candidate, regularly nominated for the position of a Member of Congress, he will infuse much of his own energetic spirit into the campaign and by legitimate efforts will seek to win the place. He will strengthen the Republican ticket in the district and the indications are, that he will be elected by a large majority. That this may be so is the general wish of his neighbors in this city who know the man's worth and who realize that he is deserving of the honor which his political friends are desirous of conferring upon him.

Mr. Dresser is a self-made man—a man of the people. He was born in Litchfield, Mich., February 1, 1842, a descendant of New England stock. In Lafayette, Indiana, he began his business career as a clerk in a store. He next located in West Virginia, and in 1872 went to Butler, Pa. Since that time he has been prominently identified with oil region affairs. Being of an ingenious, mechanical bent, he invented various devices to be used in the oil industry and his pipe couplings and well packers are widely used. Many men [illegible] in this city in their manufacture. Mr. Dresser was formerly a member of the Bradford Councils and he has taken a deep interest in the affairs of the city, assisting always in advancing its interests. He is a [illegible] Republican but has not been identified with local factional disagreements. He is [illegible] conceded to be the strongest candidate which the district leaders could have decided upon.

And no mistake was made by them in making him the unanimous choice of the party for Congressional representative from the 21st district.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1902.

The proposed Cuban loan of $3[illegible],000,000 is still commanding considerable attention from the officials at Washington. It has been indirectly the occasion of a renewal of the gossip in regard to an extra session of Congress to be called in November for the purpose of ratifying a treaty with Cuba and has caused no little anxiety in regard to Cuba's future. The State Department, in the absence of Secretary Hay, referred the news of the proposed loan to the Treasury Department on the ground that, being a financial matter, it came under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Shaw, after giving the matter some consideration, decided that he had no jurisdiction and returned the papers to the State Department, and it is now held that the United States has no authority in the matter pending the ratification of a treaty with Cuba which shall make the provisions of the Platt amendment binding on both parties.

In the meantime, Senor Quesada, the Cuban minister, has expressed surprise and regret at the attitude assumed by the press of this country in regard to the loan. He says that in the first place the law has, so far, only passed the Senate and still awaits the action of the House and the signature of the President. Moreover, he regards it as extraordinary that the friends of Cuba should assume that her government would act on other than business principles. He says that if the loan is finally negotiated provisions will have been made for the payment of the interest and the setting aside of a sinking fund. He believes that a part of the loan scheme includes the assessment of an internal revenue tax, similar to the war revenue tax recently collected by the United States, and by that means sufficient funds will be raised to make the loan a sound business proposition. Mr. Quesada contends that the business interests of Cuba will be served by the negotiation of the loan, that assistance can thereby be rendered to the sugar planters and a large sum of money will be placed in circulation which will make for the general prosperity. While the minister is too diplomatic to put it in just these words, his position is largely this; the United States has refused to Cuba the reciprocal concessions for which she asked and has said to her: "We have done enough for you. Now shift for yourself." Cuba is now preparing to shift for herself along lines that her best statesmen regard as advisable, and it seems peculiar that the United States should step in and attempt to interfere with the plans they adopt as for the best interest of Cuba.

It is regarded as extremely likely that the President will call the Senate in extra session and that he will present for ratification a treaty which will confirm the provisions of the Platt amendment and at the same time make the tariff concessions on Cuban imports which he advocated at the last session. On the other hand, Senator Burrows has made it known that he does not regard it as within the power of the Senate to modify the existing tariff schedules without the concurrence of the House and that fact is likely to receive the careful consideration of the President before any decisive action is taken.

There is current a report to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt will reverse the policy of President McKinley and will lend the assistance of the administration to Mr. Addicks of Delaware in his efforts to become a Senator from that state. So far it has been impossible to secure any positive confirmation of the story but it is evident that the Republican organization is in serious straits in that state. Unless Mr. Addicks and Col. Dupont arrive at a settlement of their differences in the near future it is feared that the Democrats may secure the control of the legislature and possibly send two Democrats to the Senate. In view of so serious a situation it is possible that the President may decide that the good of the party as a whole demands that he render such assistance to the friends of Mr. Addicks as will secure his election. The report was sent out one day last week that Senator Scott of West Virginia had been deputed to support the contest of Mr. Addicks, but the Senator denies that, nevertheless, the officials in Washington regard it as extremely likely that the fear of losing two Senators to the Democrats has impelled the President to throw his assistance to the man whom he regards as the stronger in the fight.

The recent troubles in San Domingo and Hayti have caused a renewal of the discussion of the advisability of purchasing the islands for naval stations for the United States. Hayti, especially, is of great strategic value and is made doubly so by the determination to construct the Isthmian canal by the Panama Route. Hayti is nearer to that canal than Cuba or Porto Rico and the island has one remarkably good harbor and another which would prove available. With well stocked coaling stations in the Danish West Indies and Hayti the United States would, in the opinion of naval experts, hold the key to the Caribbean sea and would occupy a position to protect her interests against all comers. For some time there was [illegible] talk of purchasing [illegible] during the administration of President McKinley the subject received [illegible] consideration but was crowded out by [illegible] important and pressing events. It is, however, likely to be brought to the attention of Congress during the administration of President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt has just issued an order which will endear him to many wives and mothers in the country. He has ordered that the names of killed or wounded privates in the Philippines be cabled to this country, as is now done in the case of officers. When Mr. Roosevelt inquired why this was not done he was told that the custom had not been followed because of the expense, but he said that regardless of the expense it must be done in the future. The President expressed himself as feeling that it was heartless to keep the wives and mothers of our soldiers in suspense until reports could be received by mail. They learn that the companies in which their sons or husbands enlisted have been under fire from the reports of officers injured and then would be obliged to wait a month to learn if those dear to them had been hurt or killed and he could not countenance economy under such circumstances.

Did You Ever Enjoy a Ride

on one of the elegantly equipped fast through trains of the Nickel Plate road? Everything for comfort and convenience of passengers, rates lower than via other lines, equipment the finest on wheels. Club meals 35c to $1; also meals "a la carte." Many special excursion rates to points all through the west. Before planning your vacation trip get full information of nearest agent, or write R. E. Payne, Gen'l. Agent, 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.; or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A., Holland, N. Y.

The Money-Back Cough Syrup.

Means a lot to people who are tired of experimenting with the "ordinary" cough preparations—you are not out a cent if Dr. George Leininger's For-malde-hyde Cough Cure does not please you. It will cure consumption and all serious and stubborn lung and throat diseases. Sold at 25c on a guarantee by J. W. Voorhees.

Your Child

Can do your trading at our store just as safely as you can your self for we have but one price to all, and goods are guaranteed to be as represented. If not, we will refund your money cheerfully.

Our hope in getting business rests on doing as well and a little better than other dealers. We expect it will win your trade some time if it has not already done so.

We deliver prompt, anywhere that can be reached in a day's drive. Send orders by mail, phone or telegraph at our expense.

J. COLEGROVE,
SMETHPORT, PA.

F. W. CROWLEY,

Fine Tailoring,

ELDRED, PA.

Our facilities are unexcelled.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

You will find us in New Quarters two doors west of Post Office.

If you want any plumbing, steam or gas fitting or supplies for same come and see us.

EDGAR W. STRONG,
BOTH 'PHONES. RUBIN BLOCK Smethport.

[illegible] ANY GENTLEMAN

to wear just looking, ill fitting shoes.

Handsome, stylish, comfortable and easy footwear can be had for the same price.

As a matter of fact we are selling SHOES at a third less than they should be sold for.

Had they landed in any other store the prices would be just that much higher.

Moderate profits satisfy us, however.

Anderson & Carlson
SMETHPORT PA.

We Carry the Best Groceries

manufactured. Cheap articles of food are not permitted to enter our store; but what we offer is the best

At the Lowest Prices

We direct our efforts to the betterment of quality all the time. This together with polite attention and prompt delivery of all orders, makes our store the most popular place in Smethport to buy Groceries.

SHEPARD & CALLUP,
The Leading Grocers.

Latest Styles in *Millinery*

Carrie Reilly Clark & Co's,
REILLY BLOCK, SMETHPORT.

Do not fail to call and inspect our complete line of

Spring & Summer Millinery

at your earliest convenience. All the latest and most becoming styles and shapes are here.

DENTISTRY.

Modern, scientific and up-to-date.
Painless extraction of teeth. Over 25 years' experience.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. F. C. PIERCE,
Smethport, Pa.

We Don't Care

Anything about profit, or even cost, we are going to have a Clearance of Summer stocks. Every dollar's worth must go and our sacrifice prices will make them move on the double quick. Fall goods are pressing Summer Clothing hard. Every day brings new arrivals which must have the place now occupied by the remainder of our Summer stocks. If prices slashed to the very quick will vacate the tables, they shall be vacated. The cost or former price of the garments cuts no figure. Every one is of superior quality—but they're Summer goods. Such snaps will not remain long on our counters.

H. W. RUBIN & CO.,
THE TERHUNE UNION MADE SHOE.
MERCHANT TAILORS. CLOTHIERS & FURNISHERS.

D. C. YOUNG

I am closing out my remaining stock of shirt waists and shirt waist suits at cost. Call and look these over and you will find some good bargains.

Have just received a new line of shoes for fall trade. Infants' kid moccasins, children's shoes and ladies' and gents' shoes, all at reasonable prices.

Be sure and attend our ribbon sale. All ribbons going at very low values.

I have some very pretty pieces of fine handkerchief linen and floss for working same which you should see before buying elsewhere.

I always have on hand a complete line of dry goods and groceries.

D. C. YOUNG,
SMETHPORT, PA., June 17, 1902.

Spring Styles

FOR MEN AND BOYS

The Spring Season of Nineteen Hundred and Two finds us elegantly equipped in Styles, Workmanship and Material for the demands of our Patrons and we are ready for your Spring and Summer Orders at once

Satisfactory Work Guaranteed

You should visit our establishment look over the samples and styles and make your selection now. While they are not necessarily "loud" our clothes "speak for themselves."

Shillenn & Torrence,
The Leading Tailors,
Chadwick Block. Smethport.

Smethport Plumbing Co.

Having bought out the plumbing establishment of Thos. H. Clark, we are now ready to do any and all kinds of plumbing and gas fitting promptly and at reasonable rates. None but first-class plumbers employed.

Smethport Plumbing Co.
W. S. Palmer, Manager. SMETHPORT, PA.

Hot Weather Wearables

Summer Suitings in Serges, Flannels, Homespuns and Wool Crashes, priced from

$5.00 to $14.00.

These garments are tailored in first class style and we guarantee a perfect fit. We have not overlooked the boys or children this summer. We have Flannel Suits, Wash Suits, Linen Pants, cool waists, Shirts and Blouses for the little folks, at very moderate prices.

Also a complete assortment of

Straw Hats, Belts, Underwear.

IKE SIMONS
46-48 Main St. BRADFORD. The Big Double Clothing Store.
Full Line of Negligee Shirts Now Open.

F. G. Lindholm & Co. F. G. Lindholm & Co.

August Clear Up Sale.

Our special sale of Summer Goods inaugurated two weeks ago so far has been phenominally successful. Only a few yards of Wash Goods, Shirt Waists and Hammocks are left. This week we add to these remnants unheard of values in Staples.

5c	4-4	Unbleached Sheeting	3½c
6c	4-4	" "	4½c
6½c	4-4	" "	5c
7c	4-4	" "	5¼c
6½c	4-4	Bleached Sheeting	5½c
8½c	4-4	" "	7c
9c	4-4	" "	7½c
8c		All Linen Toweling	6c
9c		" " "	6¾c
10c		" " "	7¾c

This August Clear Up Sale means a slaughter of prices in every department. Regardless of value we have decided that our entire stock of Summer Goods must be disposed of in quick order. Won't carry any over.

Don't forget to look at a few special offers in Shoes.

F. G. Lindholm & Co.

We have in stock the best thing on the market in the way of

Hot Water Heaters

to be placed on the side of a Hot Water Tank. The water is drawn from the bottom of the tank, heated in the coil and put in the TOP of the tank from whence the water is drawn for use. The water in the bottom of the boiler may be cold when there will be plenty of hot water in the top for all ordinary uses. We guarantee that this heater will heat the water with less gas than any other on the market. Call and see one in use in the barber shop of Mr. A. Sturdvient. The price of one of these heaters complete is $3.00. Why pay $10.00 for one that will not do the work so satisfactorily.

Redfield's Hardware,

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

Smethport, Thursday, August 21, 1902.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Attend the dance at the park Saturday night.

—The last day for paying taxes is Saturday, Oct. 4

—Mrs. W. A. Andorfer is suffering with typhoid fever.

—The band will play at the park Sunday, weather permitting.

—Mrs. E. R. Mayo entertained a number of friends at tea yesterday.

—The MINER from now until after election for 25c. Subscribe now.

—Shepard and Gallup tell some interesting grocery facts in their new ad this week.

—Anderson & Carlson have a new ad in this issue which will be interesting to all.

—A Rochester young woman is accused of stealing a number of horses in Ogden.

—An enjoyable dance was held at the hose house last Friday night by the younger society set.

—The school authorities in this section will enforce the vaccination law more rigidly this year than ever before.

—H. W. Rubin & Co. are advertising a large reduction in price on all summer goods. Call and see the big bargains they offer.

—If you want to vote this fall see that you are registered on or before Sept. 4. By so doing you may save trouble on election day.

—The Sistersville, W. Va., fire department, numbering 100 men, will attend the state convention of firemen in Bradford in October.

—At the Baptist church next Sunday morning Rev. Calvin will speak on "Contentment." His evening subject will be "The Pharisee and the Publican."

—F. W. Crowley, the merchant tailor of Eldred, has a new ad in this issue. Mr. Crowley is a first-class tailor, who is working up a large business in this section.

—A little child died from poisoning near Ridgway last week. She obtained the poison by putting her fingers in her mouth while playing with poison fly paper which was distributed about the house.

—When a happy looking young couple drop into a newspaper office and ask to be directed to the residence of a minister they are asking a great deal of the minister when they request him to suppress the news item, especially when the recorder's office is only across the street and the books open for inspection.

—With the issue of last week the Warren Mail entered upon its fifty-fifth year. It is one of our brightest exchanges and is a credit to both the town and owner. The MINER extends congratulations.

—A meeting of the Republican county committee will be held at Company C Armory, Bradford, Wednesday, Aug. 27, at 2 p. m. Committeemen and Republicans generally are urgently requested to attend.

—The Hotel de Celoron at Celoron was badly damaged by fire on Saturday last. The whole upper story was burned off before the firemen got control of the flames. The damage will reach several thousand dollars.

—We sigh for the bright companionable American girl in the Philippines, until we gaze on the features and costumes of the Filipino maiden, and then we sigh more intensely—for the American girl.—Manila Times.

—Another woman has been mysteriously murdered in Rochester. Mrs. Laura Young, who had been missing for a week, was found in a sluiceway near the Erie canal and the circumstances point to another cruel murder.

—Mr. Albert Hazen and Miss Eloise Clearkins both of this place were united in marriage at Bradford on Saturday by Justice Gibbs. The contracting parties are well known and popular young people and the MINER joins with a host of friends in wishing them much happiness.

—J. W. Voorhees has purchased of O. D. Bush the stock and business of his general store in East Smethport and will conduct the same in the future. John R. McCarty will have charge of this store. Mr. Bush will devote his time to attending to the business connected with a large estate left to Mrs. Bush at the death of a relative.

—"Here's something I don't understand," said a young man this morning. "I'm not permitted to eat my dinner in a hotel dining room with my arms bare, yet those 40 Gordon highlanders ate meals in a Bradford hotel with their legs bare and not a word is said. How is it?" and not knowing the newspaper man could not say.—Bradford Star.

—Attorney A. W. Mitchell of Sistersville, W. Va., and sister, Miss Lucy Mitchell of Smethport, visited in town the first of the week, guests at the home of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell is an attorney for Roberts & Carter of Pittsburg, who have extensive oil interests in the West Virginia field.—Bolivar Breeze.

—The Franklinville Fair will be held on August 26, 27, 28 and 29. The races will occur on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Tuesday being devoted to athletic sports, etc. Kemp's Wild West is a special attraction. Excursion tickets from Smethport will be sold at $1.87, good returning until Aug. 30, inclusive.

—On Saturday an excursion will be run over the Kushequa Route from Mt. Jewett to Smethport to accommodate a large number of people along the line who wish to attend a dance at Nunundah park that evening. The Mt. Jewett orchestra will accompany the party and all are invited to attend. In case of rain the dance will be given in the hose house.

—The Bradford and Smethport High School teams will meet in a match game on next Friday afternoon on the Washington street grounds. The county seat players have not been defeated this season.—Bradford Era. As a matter of correction we will state that a team composed of Smethport printers defeated the High School team early in the season.

—Patrick Mahoney of Mt. Alton was run over and killed in the Pennsylvania railroad yards at Bradford last Friday night. While intoxicated he laid down under a box car and went to sleep and when, a short time later, the car was moved, both legs were cut off above the knees. He was taken to the hospital but died within a few hours. He was about 45 years old and had many friends.

—"Burden-Bearing" is the subject upon which the Rev. Gaylord Patterson will preach for the next three Sunday mornings, in the three following divisions: Aug. 24th, "Each man shall bear his own burden;" Aug. 31st, "Bear ye one another's burdens;" Sept. 7th, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord." The subject for next Sunday evening is "Perils of the Soul," [illegible] the evening series.

—On Tuesday, the 12th, a party of Warren young people, known as the Westminster Class, accompanied by [illegible] Rev. Mr. Hubbard, drove over from Kane to [illegible], where they were entertained until Thursday morning. They visited the [illegible] points of interest on the [illegible] and [illegible] On the way home [illegible] the county home [illegible] Miss Kat[illegible] a former [illegible] of the class [illegible] beautiful [illegible] The party then continued their journey, arriving in Kane about twelve. Miss Helen Smith, a former resident of the mountain top and member of the class, returned with them to spend a few days in Kane.

To Niagara Falls and Toronto

On Tuesday, Sept. 2, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will run a low-rate excursion to Niagara Falls and Toronto Fair.

Regular and special trains will be run on the schedules given below, and excursion tickets will be sold to Niagara Falls and Toronto at rates quoted:

Clermont, 8:15 a. m., $2.50, $3.50; Colegrove, 9:00 a. m., $2.50, $3.50; Crosby, 9:08 a. m., $2.50, $3.50; Smethport, 9:14 a. m., $2.25, $3.25; Farmers Valley, 9:25 a. m., $2.25, $3.25.

Children between five and twelve years of age, half fare.

Returning, special train will leave Niagara Falls 7:30 p. m., Buffalo 8:30 p. m., stopping at all stations between East Aurora, Filmore and Olean, September 2.

Niagara Falls tickets will be accepted for passage going and returning on trains scheduled above September 2, also returning by regular trains Sept. 3.

Toronto tickets will be accepted for passage going on trains scheduled above, September 2, and for return passage on all regular steamers and trains on or before September 6.

Five steamers leave Toronto daily except Sunday, via Niagara River line, for Lewiston, where direct connections are made with New York Central and Hudson River railroad trains for Niagara Falls and Buffalo. Toronto tickets will be good for stopover at Niagara Falls and Buffalo on return passage within final limit. Tickets sold at above rates not good in Pullman sleeping or parlor cars.

Canada's great fair will be held at Toronto September 1 to 13, with many new and attractive features. General admission, 25 cents.

Are You Planning Your Vacation Trip?

Write for folder of Nickel Plate road, giving general information of their splendid train service, equipment, meals, sleeping car rates, etc., and ask for rates to the point you contemplate visiting. Costs you nothing and you may get valuable information that may save you money and also enable you to decide where to go. Rates lower than via other lines; many special excursion rates now on, everything for comfort and convenience of passengers. See nearest agent or write R. E. Payne, Gen'l Agt., 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A., Holland, N. Y.

This is the Best Time in the Year

to enjoy a vacation. Before completing your vacation arrangements get full information as to rates, train service, etc., via the Nickel Plate road. Special low excursion rates now on to points all through the west. Three fast through trains daily between Buffalo and Chicago, without change, carrying through equipment from Boston and New York and intermediate points. Service the best, rates the lowest. See nearest agents or write R. E. Payne, Gen'l. Agt., 201 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.; or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A., Holland, N. Y.

Notice to Redmen.

Notice is given to the local Redmen that a meeting is called for Monday evening, September 1.

J. BENDER, Sachem.

Stransky Enameled Ware better than other kinds. Holmes & Gilfillan.

Binding twine, 12 cents per pound.
E. W. JONES, Smethport, Pa.

Girls Earn $4 to $8 per Week.

Surroundings pleasant. Work light and easily learned. Apply to H-O Co., Fulton Street, Buffalo, N. Y

Lost in the Woods.

Rock City's rocks are rocky
Where early falls the crew
'Twas there two dashing Kitties
Enmashed two girls from Rew.
The Kitties were enamored
By the lassies' winsome smiles
And sauntered with them homeward
Thro' several wooded miles

But the Kitties failed to notice
The scenes along the way,
And when, at night returning,
The laddies went astray.
All night upon the mountain
O'erworked was each bare knee
And in the dawn when rescued
They thought that they would "dee."

But this need cause no wonder.
'Tis a way the girls pursue.
The ones who with them wander
The journey sure will Rew.
And those Kitties in the future.
Coy glances will withstand
From wood-nymphs without escort
Whose tricks would beat the band.

—D. A. Dennison's Random Notes in Bradford Era.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Frank Seibert is viewing the sights at Atlantic City.

W. P. Eckels of Kane had business in town yesterday

Miss Dewly Davis of Bradford is visiting friends in town.

Miss Ada V. Hewitt of Buffalo was in town over Sunday

Col. M. M. Gillette of Newark, Ohio, is visiting friends in town

Misses Elizabeth and Jennie Kessler visited in St. Marys the past week

Messrs. Bernard Garlick and Arthur Wright visited friends in Olean Sunday

Miss Flora Parsons of Bradford is the guest of Mrs. James McCractor this week

Miss Lulu Ke[illegible] of Buffalo is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. [illegible]

[illegible] Lois Patey of Port Allegany are visiting Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Patterson.

Mrs. Lydia An[illegible] of Wellsville, N. Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. E. [illegible]

S. E. McClatchey [illegible] Oswego To[illegible] returned last Saturday from a visit to New Castle.

Misses Ruth Warner of Bradford and Edna Walker of Rew City were visitors in town Tuesday.

Mrs. Nellie Leylan of Lyons, N. Y., was the guest of Smethport friends the fore part of the week.

Messrs. J. B. Eastman and W. H. Merrison went to Eldred this morning on a bass fishing expedition

Miss Katherine O'Brien returned to Warren Tuesday, after a pleasant visit with friends in this vicinity.

E. T. Newman left yesterday afternoon for an extended visit to points of interest on the St. Lawrence river.

Henry Hailman left Tuesday for Williamsport where an operation will be performed on his eyes in the hope of restoring his sight.

W. V. Prowin and Victor Andris returned last night from a fishing trip in Canada. They brought home over 150 pounds of bass and muscalonge.

Miss Elizabeth Hewitt of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Fred H. LeRoy and children of Syracuse, N. Y., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Hewitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlo J. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Hamlin and Mrs. M. M. Gillette spent Sunday in Rock City. They were met there by Col. Gillette and a party of friends from Newark, Ohio.

Miss Frances Westcott of Hazelhurst and Harry Brown of Mt. Jewett were visitors in town Sunday. Mrs. Harriet Westcott and daughter, Miss Frances, left Monday for Los Angeles, Cal., where they will make their future home.

The Comes Family Reunion.

The annual picnic of the Comes family will be held Thursday, August 28th, at the residence of Mrs. Floretta Gallup at Norwich, Pa. All the descendants of David and Hannah Marvin Comes and their families are earnestly requested to be present.

JANE L. FORSYTHE, Pres.
ALMENA M. BARTLETT, Secy.

Sunday Excursions.

Commencing June 1st the B., B. & K. Ry. will sell round trip tickets on Sundays, good on day of date only, from Smethport to Bradford at 75c, and to Ormsby at 25c. Train leaves Smethport at 8 a. m., connecting at Bradford with trolley line to Rock City, and with Erie R. R. for Chautauqua Lake. Returning, train leaves Bradford at 6:15 p. m., giving passengers three hours and thirty minutes at Chautauqua Lake.

A Taylor Grate is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," besides being a gas saver. Would be pleased to refer you to any one of our many customers who have used them in place of Gas Logs and old fashioned fire places.
JOHN C. HAMLIN.

Disinfect with Creil Oil. Ten times as strong as any other. Holmes & Gilfillan.

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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Provides Professional Training for Teachers,

Prepares Young People for College and

Offers Excellent Facilities for General Education.

FREE TUITION For Prospective Teachers.

Board, Room Rent and Laundry $127 per annum.

For further particulars call on or address

SAMUEL WEIR, Principal.
Clarion, Pa.

FRY & HERZOG

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
CARPETS MADE FREE.

Sun Bonnets 17c each

We will close out the balance of our twenty-five cent ruffled percale sun bonnets this week at above price. There is a complete assortment of choice patterns for ladies and misses. If you want a bonnet for this summer or next buy it now.

Veranda Pillows Special Price

These pillows are covered and ruffled of desirable patterns in silkolines and are made for comfort. Sizes 18 to 24 inch. Regular prices up to 70c. Take your choice now at 35c each

Hassocks 19c each

Made of tapestry brussels in greens, browns and blues.

FRY & HERZOG.

Use it on your cows, it not only gives them relief from flies but increases the flow of milk from 10 to 20 per cent.

Use it on your horses and see the comfort it gives them.

Your neighbors testify to the good qualities of "So-Bos-So" Kilfly

HOLMES & GILFILLAN,
Lumber and Hardware
Blacksmiths' and Wagon Makers' Supplies
We Keep in Stock Everything for a House from Foundation to Chimney Top.
Smethport, Pa. McKean County.

Smethport Bicycle Shop,
SIDNEY H. BROUGHAM, Prop.
Dealer in

Bicycles and Sundries of all kinds. Repairing done and work guaranteed. Wheels to rent by day or hour. Those wishing wheels for Sunday will please speak for them on Saturday.

cor. FRANKLIN and WATER STS.
Opposite Bottling Works. - - - - Smethport, Pa.

STOP! READ! and REFLECT
And then go to
BROWNELL BROTHERS
Where you will find a carefully and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS. BOOTS and SHOES.
AND A CHOICE LINE OF THE
FINEST GROCERIES
TO BE FOUND IN TOWN AT
ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES.

Holleywood Mixed Paints

are the best. They wear the best because they are perfectly mixed from lead and oil.

I have a large stock in all colors and shades and white and black.

This paint is always ready for use. Call and get prices.

H. C. WELLS.

KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES.

We are agents for Eastman's Kodaks in this section. Our prices are as low as anywhere.

McCoy's Drug Store,
SMETHPORT, PA. NEXT DOOR TO POSTOFFICE.

The Battle Of Antietam

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

September 17 to 20, 1862

[Copyright, 1902, by G. L. Kilmer.]

ANTIETAM was more sudden and unlooked for than Gettysburg. For three days McClellan had been crowding Lee back from the heart of Maryland toward the Potomac river, where he must either cross to the Virginia shore under fire or fight on its northern bank to cripple his foe and gain time for crossing at leisure. He chose to fight.

After carrying the passes through South mountain on the 14th of September McClellan flung his battle line westward parallel with the Potomac and moved rapidly toward the river as far as Antietam creek. Having learned from a battle order lost by some of Lee's officers that Stonewall Jackson, who on the 15th captured the Federal post at Harpers Ferry on the Virginia side of the river, was expected to recross and join Lee again in Maryland McClellan knew that Lee was not beating a hurried retreat. He had not come over into a northern state merely to march back without an attempt to justify the invasion.

Lee's position south of Antietam creek was weak on his left and strong on his right. On the left the Federals could cross the stream by several fords and bridges out of view of Lee's soldiers and the range of his guns, but on the right flank the banks of the creek were steep and rugged, and the only bridge across could easily be made a target for Confederate bullets and shells. McClellan had only part of his troops on the scene at nightfall of the 16th, but he began the fight that evening by attacking the left flank of Longstreet's line on the Confederate left.

On the 16th Stonewall Jackson brought up part of the troops he had used in the capture of Harpers Ferry, and with these Lee pieced out the left of his line. [illegible] Antietam creek back toward the Potomac. The angle formed by this bend in the line so formed was covered with woods and ledges of rocks and made what soldiers call a strong nest for that work.

Having marched out of Washington without authority to head off Lee's invading force in Maryland, McClellan proceeded with the sure purpose of preventing his antagonist from dodging past his line on the Antietam to the interior again. Federal batteries were strung along the center to hold Lee south of the Antietam. Two army corps under Hooker attacked the angle and the short line on Lee's left early the morning of the 17th. This was the most terrific fight on record. Hooker's columns were led by batteries which mowed down fields of corn to the stubble as with a knife, and soldiers in gray who had taken cover among the tall stalks fell under the [illegible] storm of iron.

Hooker's [illegible] at Antietam [illegible] of those spectacles which [illegible]. A picture of one of Napoleon's battles is not too strong [illegible] except that there were [illegible] Antietam. But [illegible] and shell work [illegible]. Little by little Lee's left was crushed in. Hooker's infantry charged a knoll and captured it. From that point of vantage his batteries would shell the next knoll down the line and take the intervening shelters of infantry troops. Then the Confederates would charge the Federal batteries and be met by a countercharge of the Federals.

The Federals would charge over and capture a field, strewing it with their own and the enemy's dead. At the farthest edge they would cling until the Confederates mustered fresh men to charge and perhaps recover it. Failing to recover the ground, the men in gray would be swept back by a rush of the boys in blue, piling up more dead on the ridges and in the hollows. Behind Lee's center, at the little stone village of Sharpsburg, which gives the battle its name in Confederate annals, the ground was elevated, and whoever controlled that had the best of the fray. For that control Lee fought and McClellan struggled. With his batteries planted there McClellan could rake Lee's right flank and destroy the defenders of the bluffs at the bridge. North of Antietam creek, abreast of the bridge, Burnside's Ninth corps was massed.

Hooker's advance was a complete and successful flank attack. He was driving the Confederate lines together and gaining upon the key position in the Confederate center at Sharpsburg. Jackson's men, driven back from the short line, rallied in the center, which soon became the Confederate left. Finally this edge of the field was narrowed down to a large cornfield which stretched between the contending lines. In places the corn was still standing when the battle was at its height. At the west end of the field were a thick woods and on the east another woods. These woods were rallying points for the Confederates on the west and the Federals on the east. The cornfield was strewn with dead, and the woods had a fringe of dead along the edge toward the corn.

Finally McClellan urged on Burnside's attack at the bridge. The height beyond was carried by a gallant charge. Then the new center of the field was stormed by fresh Federal troops. At this point a sunken road, or "Bloody Lane," as it became known from the carnage there, wound like a broad trench between the Federal division of General Richardson and the Confederates of D. H. Hill. The road was the key to the center. There the Sixty-ninth New York charged at the head of the Irish brigade. The men advanced under a stinging fire to a crest overlooking the lane and found themselves alone. They couldn't safely advance with their flanks unsupported, and they wouldn't retreat, so they planted the flag on the hillside and began to fight as only Irishmen when well wrought up can fight. The color bearer advanced several paces, waving the green flag defiantly. It was riddled with bullets, and eight men, one after another, went down trying to keep the banner of green afloat.

When the flag of the Sixty-ninth first went down, the cry was raised among the troops looking on at a distance, "The Irish retreat!" Then the flag was picked up by new hands and carried forward. "No," said other voices; "they are charging!" Muskets became foul, and ammunition gave out, but the Irishmen fought on, using the weapons of the fallen, and there, on a few square rods of earth, the banner regiment of the brigade scored the gory record of 71 killed and 125 wounded out of 317 combatants.

The troops which relieved the Irish brigade at last charged up to the sunken road. Under the galling fire of a Confederate battery which swept the hollow with grape and canister Colonel E. E. Cross formed his line of Fifth New Hampshire boys on the road, removing bodies in gray and blue to give standing room. His wounded head was bound with a handkerchief, and blood streamed down his face. Up and down the ranks he paced, telling his soldiers to put on "war paint" and sound the "warwhoop." With the powder end of torn cartridges they streaked their faces and joined in the savage cry until the weird shout resounded above the din of battle. A frenzy seized each man, and, impatient with their slow muzzle loading guns, they tore loaded ones from the hands of the dead and fired them with fearful rapidity, sending the ramrods along with the bullets for double execution.

Many of Jackson's brigades lost half their number and three brigade commanders were killed. The First Texas regiment charged into the cornfield and fought until four-fifths of its rank and file had gone down. At the close of the day McClellan had two broken divisions in reserve behind the batteries which guarded his center and one fresh division of the Sixth corps. This division, under General Slocum, was formed in line to charge the key position where Lee's batteries stood, and checked the Federal advance beyond the cornfield and sunken road. By the request of the veteran General Sumner, who saw at a glance over the whole field of dead, this charge was abandoned. But it was just as well. At that hour five fresh Confederate brigades under General A. P. Hill, which had been paroling the captured garrison at Harpers Ferry, came to the scene at double quick. McClellan lost that day at Antietam 2,000 killed and nearly 10,000 wounded. Lee's loss was about 2,700 killed and over 7,000 wounded. On the 18th the dead were buried under a truce, and that night Lee took advantage of the darkness to escape to the Virginia shore. After reconnoitering the several fords of the Potomac to prevent ambush of his pursuing columns McClellan sent the fresh battle reserves of Fitz-John Porter to the river. At Boteller's ford the Confederate guns disputed the passage, but General Griffin led an attacking party across and up the heights and captured the battery. Next day, the 20th, two Federal brigades crossed at the ford and were driven back in a spirited fight.

Thus ended the first invasion of the north by the southern troops. Immediately after the battle Lincoln visited the field, and in the fulfillment of a vow soon afterward proclaimed emancipation.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

THE IRISH FLAG AT ANTIETAM.

Subscribe for
The MINER
and get all
the news

THE HUMAN STOMACH.

How It Is Overworked by Three Big Daily Meals.

It requires about five hours for the stomach to work on an ordinary meal and pass it out of itself, when it falls into a state of repose; hence if a man eats three times a day his stomach must work fifteen hours out of twenty-four. After a night's sleep we wake up with a certain amount of bodily vigor which is faithfully portioned out to every muscle of the system and every set of muscles, each its rightful share, the stomach among others.

When the external body gets weary after a long day's work, the stomach bears its share of the fatigue, but if when the body is weary with the day's toil we put it to bed, giving the stomach meanwhile a five hours' task which must be performed, we impose upon the very best friend we have—the one that gives us one of the largest amounts of earthly enjoyment—and if this overtaxing is continued it must as certainly wear out prematurely as the body itself will if it is overworked every day.

And if persons eat between meals then the stomach has no rest from breakfast in the morning until 1, 2, 3 or 4 o'clock next day; hence it is that so many persons have dyspepsia. The stomach is worked so much and so constantly that it becomes too weak to work at all.

Quick Justice at Ascot.

Not only the horses, but the powers of the law, says the London Chronicle, are swift at Ascot, for the course has a special tribunal for the punishment of evildoers. No sooner is the pickpocket, welsher or ticket snatcher arrested than he is standing in a little room in the royal stand, where the evidence is heard and the verdict and sentence pronounced before the offender fully realizes that he is caught. Nowhere else does punishment so swiftly follow crime as at this court, which is decreed by clause 31 of the indictable offenses act of 1848.

This race course tribunal arose curiously in the eighteenth century from an assault upon a royal personage. In his indignation at the impossibility of instant punishment of the assailant he ordered that [illegible] a magistrate should always attend the royal race meeting. This has ever since been done, and [illegible] the chief [illegible] was constituted ex officio a justice of the peace of the county [illegible] in order to enable [illegible] court at Ascot.

Encourage the Laughter Habit.

The art of laughter should surely be cultivated—in fact, all and everything that leads to joy. The wish to be happy, the love of gladness and beauty, is, I am sure, a thing to be desired. Consequently it is worth a little cultivation. Play is as essential a factor in men's lives as work. Philosophers tell us that no man lives his own life until he plays. Work comes from the exigencies of life, from the "musts" of this world, which often push a man along very different paths from those he would choose to travel by from inclination or capacity. Play is, however, his recreation, and here at his leisure time comes out his whole soul, his power of and choice of play, his greater or lesser necessity for it, to recuperate mind and body from the strain of daily work.—Chaperone.

Municipal Bridegrooms.

An amusing story is told of the crowning of a rose queen of a country district near Paris. The selected queen, as one of the formalities of awarding their dower, was asked by the mayor for the name of her fiance. "I have none," she replied. Notified that a sweetheart was indispensable, the young lady added timidly, "I thought the municipality provided everything necessary." Straightway a young swain presented himself as an aspirant, and, being as promptly accepted, all things became regular and in order.

Synonymous.

A French gentleman, rescued from a ducking in the river and taken to an adjacent tavern, was advised to drink a tumbler of very hot brandy and water and thus addressed the waiter who was mixing it:

"Sir, I shall thank you not to make it a fortnight."

"A fortnight!" replied Joe. "Hadn't you better take it directly?"

"Oh, yes," said monsieur, "directly, to be sure, but not a fortnight—not two week."—Boys of the Empire.

Second Thought.

"Dear Mr. Hicks," she wrote, "I am very sorry that what you ask I cannot grant. I cannot become your wife. Yours sincerely, Ethel Barrows." Then she added: "P. S.—On second thoughts, dear George, I think I will marry you. Do come up tonight and see your own true Ethel."

Doubtful Compliment.

Mrs. Newed—Just think of it, dear! I made every bit of this cake with my own hands.

Newed—Is it possible? I never suspected there was so much strength in those fair, soft hands.—Chicago News.

Foolish Question.

Hasker—Hello, Crabbe, what are you going to do with the camera?

Crabbe—Going to bore an artesian well in our dining room with it. You didn't suppose I was going to take pictures, did you?

Truth's Echo.

"Good men, you know, are scarce."

"Yes, I know, and even bad men have to make themselves so at times."—Boston Courier.

The Kadiueo Indians of Paraguay are skilled potters.

RECALLING A LETTER

HOW YOU MAY GET IT OUT OF THE MAIL AFTER POSTING IT.

The Postal Authorities Have a System by Which a Document May Be Reclaimed If Application Is Made Before It Is Delivered.

A few days ago a young woman hurried into the office of the postmaster at New York and asked to have a letter withdrawn from the mails. She had posted it an hour previously, she said, and since then had learned something about Mr. Blank that incensed her; therefore she did not want to keep the appointment she had consented to in the letter. Could she reclaim the missive before it reached the addressee? she inquired.

The postmaster referred her to the superintendent of mails, and within half an hour the letter was picked out from among thousands of its mates and restored to the claimant, who tore it into bits and walked out of the postoffice.

The authorities of the postoffice have made every provision for absent and fickle minded patrons of the mails. Among the most interesting and valuable is the process by which a letter may be reclaimed after it has been posted.

Comparatively few people know that this can be done, and fewer care to take the trouble of going through the forms which have been prescribed—forms which are to a degree cumbersome and time consuming, but which, nevertheless, are necessary to prevent deception and fraud.

Occasions arise when the writer of an important letter desires to withdraw it before it reaches its destination. Oftentimes additional knowledge of a proposed transaction is acquired after a letter has been sent to the postoffice, making it highly desirable that the facts related in the letter do not reach the person for whom they were originally intended. In cases too where knowledge of the failure of a mercantile firm or a banking house reaches a person who has mailed a check or draft to that concern it is expedient to withdraw the letter before it is delivered.

The postal authorities have a system by which such a letter may be reclaimed if application is made for it before it is delivered. Application must be made in person. The government provides a blank upon which the applicant writes the address that is given on the letter. If that letter has not left the postoffice, the superintendent of mails finds it and compares the address on the envelope with the address on the applicant's slip. If the addresses are identical, the letter is returned to the claimant and the authorities keep the slip as a receipt.

To reclaim a letter sent out of the office the writer must fill out the prescribed blank and deposit $[illegible] for telegrams. The superintendent of mails then telegraphs the postoffice to which the letter has been sent and asks him to return it. When it reaches him, he compares the addresses, and if they are alike he returns the letter to the applicant. The expense of telegraphing is deducted from the deposit, and the balance is returned.

This involves a study of handwriting. If there is a noticeable difference in the little things which are characteristic, the manner of crossing the "t's" or the dotting of the "i's" or the peculiar little flourishes which are made after a name, the letter is not delivered to the claimant. In cases where letters are addressed by typewriter it is impossible to identify the applicant in this way.

When the claimant is a well known business man, however, personally known to the postal authorities, letters are sometimes returned upon his mere request, a receipt, however, being asked.

At the New York postoffice, according to the first assistant postmaster, the average number of letters withdrawn each week is ten. Most of these are from the domestic mails. Few are from the city mails, because the letters are collected so frequently and delivered so quickly that there is little chance of "catching" a letter in the office.

Occasionally letters which have been addressed to foreign countries are asked to be returned. In such a case a deposit of $25 is required to cover the expense of telegraph and cable tolls. Letters addressed to points in almost every country on the face of the earth may be reclaimed in this way if application is made before the missive is delivered to the addressee.

Great Britain, however, takes the stand that a letter when once dropped in a mail box becomes the property of the addressee, but makes exception in the cases of the Cape and Australian colonies. Why this exception the local postal authorities do not know.—New York Times.

The Gold Pioneers.

Poverty has been the common lot of the gold pioneers. Marshall and Sutter, who found the precious metal in California; Fairweather, the prospector of Alder gulch; Russell and Gregory, the pioneers of Colorado—all died poor. Comstock, who unearthed the Comstock lode, the richest silver vein, committed suicide because of his hard luck.

Not Mere Money.

He (bitterly)—Your answer would be different if I were rich enough to shower you with golden eagles.

She—It might be different, possibly, if you should cover me so completely that I couldn't see.—New York Weekly.

If you discover that you have made a mistake, don't stubbornly insist upon keeping it up; let go and run.—Atchison Globe.

The Miner and Redfield's Magazine
$1.20 per year in advance. Subscribe now.

AMOY'S GRAVEYARDS.

The City and the Cemeteries Are Hopelessly Intermingled.

The city of Amoy is on an island of the same name. For upward of 1,000 years it has been an important trading place. The population of the island is estimated at over 400,000, and it has been said that there are something like 5,000,000 dead bodies packed in its soil. For many centuries the hillsides of the city have been used as a burying ground. Now the city and the cemetery are hopelessly mixed. The graves touch one another at every point and form a solid white surface of rock, brick, porcelain and cement, covering more than 1,000,000 square feet. Near one of the josshouses 30,000 bodies are buried vertically to save space. They stand on a plot of ground of as many feet square.

The wells from which the city draws its water supply are shallow and are sunk on the edge of graveyards and even among the tombs themselves. The water is muddy and is colored by the perpetual turning up of the soil. It has no sewers, and the streets vary from two feet to six feet in width. No wheeled vehicle can use them. Here and there is an open place, or plaza, dug out so as to be a huge receptacle into which the streets discharge their refuse. Filth abounds, and its twin sister, disease, flourishes. The atmosphere is laden with noxious smells, and the burial of the dead goes on at an alarming rate.

Lord Spencer's Bargain.

Lord Spencer of Althorp, one of the greatest of book collectors, was at home only in his own field. One day in browsing about Bond street, London, he went into the shop of a dealer in bric-a-brac. The dealer, who knew him by sight, said persuasively:

"Here is a fine bit of pottery which your lordship really ought to have, and you shall have it very cheap—only 2 guineas."

So Lord Spencer bought it and took it home and set it in a high place. One day a connoisseur of china paid him a visit, and Lord Spencer showed his bargain.

"What did you give for it?" asked the connoisseur.

"Two guineas," answered Spencer rather proudly.

"H'm!" said the connoisseur. "At that price the marmalade should have been included."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, that precious piece of yours is nothing more nor less than a shilling marmalade pot with a green thistle painted on it."

Perhaps.

"I don't have no opinion of these newfangled women's notions," said Mr. Hyde when his wife timidly expressed her desire to join the woman's self improvement society.

"But we learn so much there," ventured Mrs. Hyde.

"Don't believe it!" snapped Mr. Hyde. "Women don't know much, that's a fact, but let 'em stick to their domestic duties and learn them. That's my opinion. Let 'em follow St. Paul's injunction, stay at home and ask their husbands if they want to know anything."

"But, John"—

"I've settled it, and that's enough, Jane."

"But, John, that's what women have been doing all this time and perhaps that's the reason they don't know much."

And then Mr. Hyde threw his boot at the cat and boxed Freddy's ears for grinning.—Pearson's.

Her Vocation.

"Professor," said Miss Skylight, "I want you to suggest a course in life for me. I have thought of journalism"—

"What are your natural inclinations?"

"Oh, my soul yearns and throbs and pulsates with an ambition to give the world a life work that shall be marvelous in its scope and weirdly entrancing in the vastness of its structural beauty!"

"Woman, you're born to be a milliner."

Wet Clothing and Lightning.

If the clothing is wet, lightning may pass over it as a good conductor without harming the body. On the other hand, persons may be killed without harm being done to the clothing. In rare instances bodies have been stripped naked by lightning. The coverings of the feet are liable to be seriously injured, because it is here that the lightning meets the greatest resistance in leaving the body.

They Don't Speak Now.

Kitty—Fred called me a dream last evening.

Bertha—How funny! It was only last week Fred was telling me what awful dreams he had.—Boston Transcript.

A Suggestion.

Belle—He has money, you know.

Emma—Yes, I appreciate that fact, but how am I to live happily with a man who is my inferior?

"Don't let him know it."—Life.

Wrong Proportions.

"He offered her his hand and fortune."

"Did she accept?"

"No; the first was too large and the second too small!"

Self Taught.

The Mother—Now, Elsie, did I teach you to throw your clothes on the floor in that disreputable way?

Elsie—No, mamma; I learned myself.—Puck.

The lights in the theater set the men a good example; they seldom go out between the acts.

Twentieth Century Medicine.
Cascarets Candy Cathartic are as far ahead of ancient pill poisons and liquid physic as the electric light of the tallow candle. Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

Take a Sip
on the way to business, on the way home or at any time you want a
Refreshing Drink.
The various beverages prepared at our fountain are recommended by physicians. Being absolutely pure they are perfectly harmless.
Of course, our
Delicious Soda Water
With Choice Fruit Flavors,
stands at the head of the popular drinks, but here are some others which are much liked.
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"REMEMBER NATHALIE"

By... Justin Huntly McCarthy

CHAPTER I.

THE steamship Atlantis was getting up steam. In a few more minutes the signal would be given and the miscellaneous crowd of kindred, friends and visitors which thronged her decks, her saloons and stairways would be unceremoniously sent on shore again, there to linger uncomfortably in their determination to see the last of the man made sea creature. Yet a few more minutes and the stately vessel would steer down the Mersey, widening to the open sea, and leave Liverpool on her lee.

An ocean steamer is not seen at her best in those busy moments which precede departure under conditions of noise and hurry, her white decks trampled by the feet of swarms of strangers. Under that aspect she has vaguely the appearance of a beauty surprised in an unbecoming deshabille or of a hero as he appears to the prying speculative eyes of his valet.

It is not until she has shaken off all these allies, until she is well out of sight of solid earth and has nothing around her as far as eye can reach, but the majestic ring of heaving sea and sky, that she [illegible] really in her proper [illegible] the most adequate. In that vast [illegible] of water [illegible] herself a [illegible] world, a [illegible] of the great world [illegible] there are always [illegible].

With her strange passengers, her [illegible], her changeable crew, her officers and [illegible] she presents as well as perfect reflection of [illegible] earth born system [illegible]. She is in herself an island or a world as [illegible] Tellus or any of those planets that spangle the field of [illegible]. Like all other worlds, she should be investigated individually and alone.

Such, at least, were the opinions and reflections of Algernon Judge, captain steamship Atlantis, on that day in early July as he superintended the final preparations before slipping cable and steering out to sea. Judge was a man of meditative mind, who seldom found leisure for the meditative mood. Under happier conditions, he always told himself, he would have made an excellent philosopher. He had not much time for forming many opinions or for making many reflections on that bustling morning. His ideas had to take shape as best they might amid the hurry and worry which are the inevitable attendants upon an outward bound so long as she is still within the harbor line. But Algernon Judge had learned from long experience to form his opinions and make his reflections while he was at the same time busily engaged in doing something else. Indeed, if he had not done so he would have had to abandon the meditative mood altogether, for the occasions were rare indeed in which he was able to fold his arms and say placidly to himself: "Go to. I will reflect upon life and destiny and the sisters three."

To do him justice, he never complained, even to himself. A busy man, he always said, must take his thinking, like his sleep, when he can. It is well to be able to sleep whenever chance arises to sleep standing, if need be and if no more comfortable posture be practicable—and what applies to sleep applies to thought. Such, at least, was the deeply rooted theory of Captain Judge.

Just at the present Captain Judge was thinking chiefly of his imminent departure, but also not a little of his passengers. There was something very curious and very fascinating about each new world into which every successive voyage suddenly hurled him. To an imaginative mind such a situation must be full of attractive suggestions; and Captain Judge was happy in an imaginative mind. He liked the endless variety of society in a life of comparatively monotonous duties. True, no voyage is ever quite the same as another, but there is a similarity about them in their different seasons. When one crosses the Atlantic twelve times a year, one begins to find out the resemblances of voyages. To a sturdy sailor who does not care how high the waves are running or how loud the winds are roaring a June voyage and a December journey present less difference than the tremulous landsman could think possible. The cruises, one with another, were much alike, but the people—they were always differing. Judge felt himself to be like the host of some inn on a posting road in old days, whose ordinary was always full and always changing.

Every fortnight found him the ruler of the same kingdom, peopled by an entirely new set of subjects. For the seven or eight days of a voyage he sat at the head of his table with the same set of people, talked with them, listened to them, and just as he got to know all their names and all their ways and to be interested in their comedies and complications, why, presto, the Atlantis was passing Sandy Hook or drifting up the Mersey, and one comedy was over and another about to begin. The scenery was always the same, but the play was always shifting. The fellowship of one voyage was never identical with the fellowship of another voyage or even resembling it. Sometimes a unit or even a pair of units from one cruise by strange chance made their return journey in his ship or came back by another and went out again with him. But then they became different by the very passing of time or by the altered situation and shifted companionship in which they found themselves.

This time his ship's passengers were all new to him, and they promised interest. Mentally he ran some of them over in his mind as he went about his work. There was a German, first of all, a professor from Bonn. He came early into the captain's mind, perhaps because he cared least about him. The man seemed a studious type of scholar—a sort of Teutonic Caxton, Judge classified him, for Judge was fond of novels and preferred talking of Bulwer rather than of Buddha. For the rest the professor seemed a quiet man enough, who would probably be sick most of the voyage and keep his cabin and creep about the deck on quiet days and trouble nobody. His countenance was almost extinguished by the floating, unkempt masses of his yellow gray hair and beard. His eyes beamed blandly through the circles of a pair of most [illegible] spectacles of a vapory bluish tint, which gave to him something of the appearance of the proverbial owl in an ivy bush. He was entered on the passenger list as Herr Professor Max [illegible] of Bonn, with a little [illegible] of initials trailing like [illegible] upon the heels of the name.

[illegible] was Mr. John Harris of London, the famous Jack Harris who [illegible] laws upon art to the city and [illegible]. Judge had heard of Jack Harris, of course. It was [illegible] Jack Harris, who had [illegible] a stream [illegible] over the [illegible] his [illegible].

Jack Harris had lately taken the eighteenth century under his special protection and he favored that epoch [illegible] he always seemed [illegible] period [illegible] his costume as far as the limits of the tolerance of mankind and that most cruel of all critics the small boy in the streets would allow him. His cuffs were exaggerated, his waistcoat elongated, the lappets of his coat as wide and stiff as in the days when they flapped over a small sword, the bunch of seals which swung from his fob was the biggest in Christendom, and he dallied lightly with a cloisonne snuffbox on which some modish heathen deities in powdered wigs disported themselves more joyously than decorously. Jack did not at all care for snuff and disliked sneezing, but he felt it his duty as a devotee of the last century to affect an enthusiasm for "Mackabaw" which he did not feel. He would have worn a sword and a bag wig if he might, but the restraints of the law forbade the one desire and prudence counseled rejection of the other. As it was, Jack's costume gave him something of the appearance of Mr. Swiveller.

Judge smiled slightly as he thought of Jack Harris and promised himself some amusement on the voyage in drawing out the æsthete, who was now walking up and down the deck in the company of certain of his disciples, with his head thrown back and surveying the docks with an air of critical disgust. "Doesn't think they're pretty enough," murmured Judge to himself. "Would like to paint them sage green and stick Japanese fans over them." Then the captain smiled as he remembered that Jack Harris was not the only lecturer on board. He had a rival—a fair rival—in the person of a lady lecturer with a religion of her own, who proposed to make many converts in America. The pair, Judge fancied, would afford him no little entertainment.

But Judge's mind soon drifted from these and from all others to the passengers who most attracted his fancy. There were four of them—a father, a mother and two daughters, the Van Duytens. New York society knew the Van Duytens well; so now did London society.

Van Duyten, the sire, was one of America's rich men. He did not, indeed, rank with the financial giants of Wall street, but he was richer than most of the British peerage, and that contented his modest ambition. He was fond, in a placid way, of ruminating over the rent rolls of England's nobility and calculating how many of them he could afford to buy up at a swoop without seriously affecting his bank account. Mrs. Van Duyten was, on the whole, an amiable sort of person, with a marked tendency to overdress, overeat, oversleep and, in fact, to overdo most of the ordinary duties that occupy existence. But it was not of the elder Van Duytens that Judge was thinking, as his eyes wandered to the group comfortably arranged on deck chairs, with a quantity of chattering friends ranged round them.

The two Van Duyten girls did not greatly resemble either their father or mother or each other. The poets who praised them—and they had found poets to praise them in two hemispheres and half a dozen European capitals—declared that they possessed the differing beauties of day and night, of spring and summer, of dawn and twilight, of sunlight and moonlight, with such other contrasting similes as suggested themselves to the young men their adorers, both in the old world and the new.

In all the solemn prose of truth the two sisters did, indeed, widely differ. Eyleen, the oldest—their birthdays lay but a single year asunder—was tall and fair and strong, and in the three qualities of tallness, fairness and strength her sister Rhoda closely resembled her. Indeed, neither of them was a typical American girl, of that kind which an ingenious writer has christened the dark eyed daughters of dyspepsia.

Both the Van Duyten girls—so Jack Harris declared in the poetic language which endeared him to his school—would have appeared equally at home in the company of Diana's nymphs in the brake. Both, no doubt, if they had been properly trained, would have proved as skillful with the bow or javelin by the reedy waters of Eurotas or along the wind swept edges of the Arcadian mountains as they had already proved themselves to be with their tennis rackets at London garden parties and at tournaments on Manhattan island.

The difference between the two consisted mainly in this, according to the prophet of culture—that something of the Oread or the Dryad still lingered in Rhoda's composition, while no memories of a woodland past seemed to tremble along the chords of Eyleen's life. Her tranquil eyes, said Jack poetically, were as deep as Thrasymene or the Vulsinian mere, but you never saw there the shadow of an older world or caught the least expression of a desire for any other than the hour in which she had lived and breathed. It was quite true that Eyleen found life exceedingly delightful. All that the heart of a girl could desire she had in abundance. She was as healthy as the ideal savage is popularly assumed to be, she was as wealthy as the typical Russian of romance and she was as wise as a clever girl of eighteen can be, for wiser than there was any need for rich Van Duyten's daughter to be. Of course she enjoyed life. She knew that it was pleasant, and her eyes and not her eyes alone, but every [illegible] of her body betrayed the knowledge.

Rhoda, too, found life pleasant, but not so pleasant. Their [illegible] for they were young and pretty and clever and rich, and [illegible] portion decided that Eyleen was too strong [illegible] and Rhoda [illegible]. Their friends declared [illegible] Eyleen was the more [illegible] and Rhoda the more poetical.

Jack Harris, with a fine feeling for [illegible] effect, [illegible]. The [illegible] true, though Rhoda had never [illegible] a page of [illegible] pretty [illegible] about the theories of [illegible], but, while Eyleen was frankly happy, frankly content with herself and with the world as she found it, Rhoda always seemed a trifle pensive, [illegible] put the thought prettily, or a trifle bored, to put it more bluntly.

She was not quite so content with existence as Eyleen, yet if any one asked her or if she had ever asked herself she would have probably declared that she was as happy as her sister. Had she not, too, everything she wished for? She dearly loved travel, and she had wandered over half the world and seen more of it than was possible to explorers half a century earlier. Still, unknown to herself, she wanted something which she had not got, though what it was she did not know. Whatever it was must have been indeed difficult to obtain if rich Van Duyten of New York could not obtain it to gratify the slightest wish of either of his daughters.

For the rest they both dressed exquisitely, with that kind of faultlessness which is often the privilege and property of American girls who might be least expected to possess it. The two Van Duyten girls—children of a lumber merchant who had made his pile and converted it into a pyramid—were both inspired by a delicate artistic feeling, which was certainly no inheritance from father or from mother and which, as it were, consecrated them with an instinctive appreciation of what St. Augustine called "the fair and fit."

Judge did not know all this or any of it, as he every now and then allowed his glance to rest admiringly upon the sisters. Jack Harris could have told him as much and more, for Jack had met them many times in London, at the Duke of Magdiel's and Sir Charles Amber's chiefly. They went everywhere, and Jack went to many places, and he had amused the Van Duyten girls a good deal and had been pleased to express his approval of them in terms highly flattering to their personal beauty.

Nothing—Jack had assured his friends of the Smollet and Acropolis clubs—nothing in the consummate loveliness of a Syracusan coin, nothing in the delirious perfection of the terra cottas of Tenagra, could be said fairly to surpass the flawless ideality of their faces and forms. The girls heard of his praises and laughed and were amused. They knew quite well that they were more than pretty, and they were well content with the knowledge. They had not waited for the eloquence of Jack Harris to assure them that they were fair to look upon. They read that knowledge, as in a magic mirror, in the eyes of every young man they danced with at a ball or brushed against in a crowded room or passed in the street.

They might have read it if they liked now in the eyes of Algernon Judge. Jack Harris could have told the captain of the Atlantis something of the character of the two girls, but it needed no assurance from Jack Harris to tell Captain Judge that two fairer women never trod the decks of his vessel.

But Captain Judge's reflections on beauty in general and the beauty of the Van Duyten girls in particular were harshly interrupted by the arrival of the moment when the Atlantis must depart. The warning bell rang; warning voices shouted; busy officials collected the crowds of strangers together and artfully directed their course toward the common focus of the gangway; tender farewells that had taken long to utter were hurriedly blurted out at last; strong grasps hastily pressed fair fingers; men wrung each other's hands warmly; women kissed and cried; all was bustle, flurry and confusion. But at last the final farewell was spoken, the last hand pressure given and received, the last token of love, of friendship or of family affection exchanged; the stream of strangers had been carefully conducted down the gangway as down a sluice and was allowed to flood the dock with a high tide of noisy humanity, waving handkerchiefs, kissing hands or shouting final words of wisdom or wishing yet another godspeed. The many adorers of the Van Duytens gathered themselves disconsolately together. Merged with them, as raindrops merge together to form a shining pool, were the friends who had come down to see Jack Harris fairly off on his new crusade.

Every one on board appeared to be parting from some one. Even the female lecturer had her little knot of hard visaged men and unkempt women, who gathered about her to catch her latest counsels and wish her well in her enterprise.

Only the German professor from Bonn appeared to be entirely friendless. He did not seem much to mind his lonely condition. He sat contentedly on a big deck chair, puffing at a gigantic porcelain pipe, which might well have made the most ambitious of his colleagues envious, and surveying the jostling, excited crowd blandly through his old fashioned slate colored spectacles.

And yet he seemed to miss some one, too, for every now and then he sent quick glances through the veil of gray smoke at the people about him, as if he expected to find some familiar face among them. It must have been merely a fancy on his part or else he must have been bitterly disappointed, for no look of recognition came into his eyes as the last of the strangers was bundled off the Atlantis and on to land.

Steam floated from the funnels of the Atlantis, a kind of tremor ran through all her bulk, another second, and several feet of quivering water lay between her and the rapidly receding docks. The Atlantis was off, and all on board had said "Goodby!" to land till they met their mother earth again beyond Sandy Hook.

The professor looked back, allowed his eyes to rest for a moment on a young man who made his appearance for the first time on deck, sent a gray cloud like a pillar of smoke up from the bowl of his big pipe and apparently settled himself if not to sleep at least to a [illegible] half sleepy reverie. [illegible] German professor and [illegible] of world problems [illegible] spirit of Schopenhauer and Hartmann.

Captain Judge, rejoicing in his heart [illegible] fairly under way, [illegible]. Indeed, as [illegible] still well [illegible] and [illegible] with an air of satisfaction. His eye rested almost paternally on the various groups, upon the Van Duytens first, on whom the sun of Jack Harris' favor was at that moment beaming; upon the lady lecturer deriving grim spiritual nourishment from a little volume of tracts, upon the dreaming professor from pleasant, scholastic Bonn and finally with an air of freshened and almost surprised interest upon the young man who had just appeared on deck.

Judge had not seen him before, but he guessed at once who he was. He was undoubtedly the young Englishman, Flavian Hope by name, who had insisted upon having a cabin absolutely to himself and who had paid for the privilege the price of the unoccupied berths in his stateroom. The Atlantis was not very full, and the lover of solitude was able to gratify his desire more easily than is often possible on an Atlantic liner.

Judge surveyed the newcomer critically, as he would have surveyed a new hand, decided that his dark hair and eyes made him handsome; that his closely shaven mouth and chin were weak. Judge felt that he should not like his first mate to have exactly that mouth and chin. He almost smiled as he made this reflection, for if there is one thing which after managing a vessel Judge did pride himself especially upon it was his quick witted knack of reading the character of a man—or, for the matter of that, of a woman, though Judge knew less about them—in the lines of the face, the set of the mouth and the glance of the eye.

Judge felt quite convinced that he had accurately gauged the character of the young Englishman, who after casting a hurried glance over the deck had moved to the loneliest part of the ship's side and, leaning on the bulwark, was gazing with wistful intensity at the busy town and low shore which seemed to diminish with every second as the Atlantis slowly forged her way out to sea.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE FEMININE MIND.

Some Men Think They Fathom It, but They Are Mistaken.

A man can very seldom tell what is passing in a woman's mind. He talks with another man, and he can follow his processes; he gets his point of view; he can read between the lines; he can make a shrewd guess as to how he came to say that or why he refrained from saying the other, says the Watchman.

But a woman's mental processes are not those of a man. Her mental machinery is geared differently. You hear what she tells you. You can make inferences from it. They will be wrong because you do not know how she came to say what she did; you do not have the clew. Try to guess what she will say next, and you will find that you are all at sea.

The man who says that he understands woman is himself a woman. No man can understand a woman. He may love her. There may exist between his soul and hers that indefinable and celestial sympathy which is the sweetest thing on earth, but he does not understand her.

Her mental operation, her ways of thought, her point of view, will always be as inscrutable to him as the mental processes of an angel. Whether women understand each other is not quite certain. A greater part of the delight that men find in the companionship of women arises from their inscrutability. You cannot measure or exhaust them. Their charming inconsequence, as it seems to you, will never cease to puzzle you, and every fresh conversation reveals a novelty of attitude or opinion.

The rack was one of the instruments of torture in the olden time. The music rack is usually used for the same purpose today.

MANY MEN of MANY MINDS

By EDITH WYATT

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In the northwestern part of Chicago, not far east of the river, in a place of silent streets and empty lots, stand several large frame houses, with picket fences, built before the fire. Tall poplar and cottonwood trees hang clouds of pale, glimmering foliage over the wooden sidewalks. An occasional electric car with one or two passengers shrills just under the rustling shade, and cows are sometimes pastured on the frequent brown lots.

In one of the houses of this place there lived two American gentlemen, different as the poles, Judge Amos Parker and Mr. Paul Havliand. Judge Parker, the house owner, an old settler, was a plain man, the father of a large family.

His wife had died when the children were little. His sons were gone into business in distant towns, and his daughters, combining piety and flirtation in a neighboring church, had sported actively through their respective courtships till they were all married and gone, and their father was left alone with Edna, the servant girl, and Nick, her brother, who had accompanied the family when they moved from Indiana forty years ago.

Judge Parker was a ponderous easy going man, of tremendous legal information, with a long, white face and almost no nerves. He scarcely perceived the loneliness of his [illegible] house and he did not [illegible] too sensitively, as [illegible] they were [illegible].

His taste was [illegible] and [illegible] preferred [illegible] through [illegible].

The judge could not for an instant bear extensive society. Indeed, the only moment when he experienced uneasiness was when he was forced into the presence of a group of people selected by a delicate social tact instead of by the rude hand of chance or political organization. If he had no lecture, no Republican rally or G. A. R. meeting to attend, he would go out and sit on the fence of his grass plot to smoke and to talk to Nick or to any casual loafer.

Paul Havliand, on the other hand, enjoyed almost no society but that of his betrothed, Margaret Alden, and a literary friend, Richard Elliott.

He read law in the law office of Judge Parker's former law firm for three winters. It was during this time that he lived with the judge, to get far away, he said, from the grime and sordidness of the city, and in the evenings, while the judge was off with the public in the grime and sordidness, he sat in the old Parker house and wrote long introspective letters to Margaret Alden and composed verses called "Retrospect," "Circumstance," or "If," which gave its name to his volume of collected verse.

IF.

If I had known—bah—there it is!
  What does it matter now?
Yet this pressed spray of clematis
  Again reminds me how—
But, never mind—it's gone and past.
  What does it matter now?

Had you but spoken or I not stayed
  There on the lawn with her
This clematis had been, I wis,
  A different messenger.
Perhaps—heigh ho! The play is done—
  And you in Peshawur.

If they had told me what was true
  Or I had eyes to see,
Earnest been gone or it been you
  There on the lawn with me—
Bah! What's the odds? Or rose or rue—
  What is the odds to me?

Richard Elliott wrote a preface almost entirely of margins for the book, commenting favorably on the restraint, suggestiveness and perfect good breeding of Mr. Havliand's lines, and Paul had great fun in his own way in writing them in the evenings, while the judge had great fun in his own way in seconding motions and introducing politicians in long, heavy addresses at political clubs.

It was a curious circumstance of Paul's art that, while he himself was of a very sensitive and impressible nature, the attitude he chose to assume in his verse, one described by Richard Elliott in a magazine article on "Havliand and Indifferentism," was exactly Judge Parker's attitude, and that gentleman might have asked with far more sincerity:

Bah! What's the odds? Or rose or rue—
  What is the odds to me?

In the spring of Paul Havliand's stay at the old Parker house Margaret Alden came to visit Chicago, and at the time of her visit she and her lover passed through a long period of mental suffering.

Their trouble arose on the day of a heavy spring rain. They were to have met in the Art institute, and Paul Havliand, supposing that Margaret Alden would not keep her tryst in the worst storm of the year, had not kept his.

He was overwhelmed with contrition at his mistake when he visited her in the evening.

But when he said, "It never occurred to me that you would be there," and she replied, "Where there is a question I always do the more strenuous thing," he was wounded. He disliked being less strenuous than any one, even than Margaret Alden. He did not enjoy himself in her presence as he ordinarily did, and he began thinking that the first beauty of their feeling had vanished and wrote verses called "The Lost Treasure," "Ashes" and "Disillusionment."

Meanwhile Margaret wrote in her diary:

"April 14.

"Paul was here today, but not the Paul of yesterday. Something is gone between us—just what I cannot say, but something.

"He has, of course, failed me and can never be again to me what he was before his [illegible] consideration of today.

"Do I really love him when I cannot any longer perfectly [illegible] him? Must question myself farther on this point.

"It is true I am disillusioned, but I feel it more dignified on the whole to keep our relations as they have always been. The world need not know.

"This is not sincere, of course, but I am disturbed and in doubt."

Paul Havliand, too, was disturbed and in doubt, and it was while he was in this mood that he went one morning to the law office and found, with astonishment, that a blow had fallen on Judge Parker.

He had been responsible for a brother living in Wisconsin, a bank cashier, who, after a long probity, had absconded with the bank funds, leaving behind enough debts to ruin the judge.

The men in the office said that if such a thing had to happen to some one it might as well happen to Judge Parker, as he never took anything hard.

Paul felt the incident, an instance of the injustice of life, already symbolized to him in his own wrongs. He mentioned his friend's disaster to Margaret in the evening, considering it an episode in keeping with the melancholy tone of their meeting, but they talked very little about it, being still too occupied with their own delicate, moral and temperamental problems.

However, when Paul went home that night and saw the judge sitting on the front steps with his hat on the back of his head talking to Nick as he had before his house was disgraced and his fortunes ruined, he felt among his own troubles a sense of sympathy for a fellow sufferer.

As he passed, he touched the judge's coat sleeve lightly, as a subtle sign of regret, but his intention was evidently quite [illegible] to the judge [illegible] telling [illegible].

"Well, then, d'you know about Brother Will?"

Paul stared at his [illegible] and then said [illegible] "Oh, life [illegible] always [illegible] for everything."

"That's what the [illegible] doctors think," returned the judge [illegible]. "Well, it's a queer thing, a mighty queer thing. I knew a man who did something like it here and he resembled Brother Will too."

This was the only allusion the judge ever made to the matter. Everything in the old Parker house remained as it was before Brother Will's lapse. The judge had never been extravagant. He was not obliged to change in any way his domestic or social customs, and it will be seen that his spirits and life had been less affected by his ruin than had Paul Havliand's by the remotest shadow of adverse criticism.

Perhaps this sketch will be supposed too decided in its contrasts to be a thing of facts. On the other hand, it may be truthfully said that it is a very moderate presentation of the vivid variety of persons, perhaps in the world, certainly on the north side of Chicago.

Pins In England.

In England the ordinary domestic pin had become in the fifteenth century an article of sufficient importance to warrant legislative notice. An act of parliament passed in 1483 prohibited the importation of pins. As a necessity of the toilet pins were introduced into England in the latter part of the fifteenth century by Catherine Howard, queen of Henry VIII., who received them from France.

Very good pins of brass were made at this period, but a large portion of them were made of iron, which was blanched and sold for brass pins. In order to prevent this imposition upon the good people of England parliament in 1543 passed an act providing that "no person shall put to sale any pins but such as shall be double headed and have the heads soldered fast to the shanks of the pins, well smoothed, the shanks well shapen, the points well rounded, filed, canted and sharpened."

England continued to depend upon France for its supply of pins till the year 1626, when John Tilsby introduced the manufacture into Gloucestershire. In 1636 the manufacture was introduced into Bristol and Birmingham, the latter place ultimately becoming the great center of the industry.

A Matter of Sex.

"A man trimmed that window," remarked a dealer in women's headgear, passing a millinery establishment on Twenty-third street in which all the hats and bonnets faced squarely toward the sidewalk, "and a woman fixed up the windows in that store," continued the man milliner as he came to the next store, in which the women's hats showed their backs, with their bows, pendent ribbons and streamers.

"You see," he said, "a man looks at a woman's face, and so it is only the front of the hat that he sees, and he doesn't know any better than to show the fronts when he is exhibiting hats for sale.

"But it is women, not men, who are the buyers, and they know that their women friends when they meet them smile sweetly as they pass and then turn and critically inspect their hats from the rear.

"So women select hats with stunning hind effects, and the woman milliner judiciously shows the rear elevation when she puts a hat on exhibition."—New York Times.

His Nickname.

"I hope they don't give my little boy any naughty nicknames in school."

"Yes, ma, they call me 'Corns.'"

"How dreadful! And why do they call you that?"

"'Cause I'm always at the foot of the class."

Thought It Likely.

Mrs. Dozzle—And will you love me when I'm old and unlovely?

Doozle—I suppose so. You see, I'll be old and daffy then myself.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Work is the inevitable condition of human life, the true source of human welfare.—Tolstoi.

TO ATTACK THE TARIFF

Democrats Plan to Assail the National Prosperity.

PENNSYLVANIA MUST BE FIRM

Bryan In High Glee Over the Prospect—What Protection Has Done For Pennsylvania's Industries, As Shown By Official Figures.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—If ever there was a time when Pennsylvania needed to renew her loyalty to Republicanism and the doctrine of protection, which has made her great among the states, this fall is that time. A Democratic victory in Pennsylvania in November would be the greatest boon that the Democratic party has known since Grover Cleveland crossed the threshold of the White House outward for the last time.

There is no concealment of the fact that the Democrats in the next Congress hope to renew the free-trade agitation with the aid of a small element in the ranks of the Republican party from the west. William Jennings Bryan, the apostle of Financial Ruin, is publicly congratulating his party, tossing his hat in air, over the Iowa Republican platform, which declared in favor of "such changes in the tariff from time to time as may become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world."

This much is seized upon with an hurrah by Bryan, who, in an interview, declares:

"I am glad to see that the Republicans of Iowa admit the necessity for tariff reform, for while it will strengthen the Republican party in this state for the coming campaign, it will ultimately weaken it, for the Republicans cannot permit any reform in the tariff without endangering their whole system."

[illegible] as the tariff is [illegible] that the [illegible] of Democrats to [illegible] the tariff [illegible] lower [illegible] works [illegible]. No state has had such a better [illegible] as Pennsylvania, and the question is: will she encourage this attack on her unexampled prosperity by electing Mr. Pattison governor, and at the same time increasing her Democratic representation in congress?

If the hope of the Democracy can be achieved the soup-house era will again come to Pennsylvania, her mills and factories will be closed and the output of her furnaces restricted. This is no idle assertion. Official figures prove it. Pennsylvania is the banner state for iron, steel and textiles. It is these industries, employing the great bulk of her people, that will be most affected by the proposed Democratic assault on the tariff.

Now what do the official figures show? In 1893, when Grover Cleveland left the White House, there were just [illegible] factories in [illegible]. In 1901 under Republican administration there were [illegible]. In that same period the annual output of the plate had grown from [illegible] pounds to 678,000,000 pounds, while the number of wage earners employed had increased from 3,251,613 to 5,231,687.

The same ratio of increase can be shown in the increase of farm values under Republican administration. The value of the live stock on the farms of the United States, according to the reports of the Agricultural Department here, has increased $253,128,031. And with this increased value has come increased consumption, with greatly increased prices to the farmer for his product. The farmers of the country realized in the year 1900 alone, $350,000,000 more for their cereals than they did in 1896, the last disastrous year of Democratic control.

It is the popular thing when discussing tariff revision and its relation to Pennsylvania politics for Democrats to exclaim:

"But what has that got to do with state issues?"

It is the only way that a Democrat can get out of a corner, and the answer is: "Everything."

There is one point that Republicans must not lose sight of, and it is that in addition to a governor, there are congressmen and a United States senator to be chosen as a result of this fall's election. These congressmen and this senator will have all to do in holding the balance of power in favor of non-interefrence with the tariff. Indeed, they may prove to be the salvation of the entire protective system of this country. Is it any wonder that widespread interest is felt in the result in Pennsylvania?

In recent years the old saying that, "as Maine goes so goes the Union," has been transposed to read, "as Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union." This saying is prophetic. In 1882 Robert E. Pattison was elected governor, and two years later Grover Cleveland was elected president. In 1890 Robert E. Pattison, Democrat, was again elected governor, and two years later Grover Cleveland was for a second time installed in the White House.

The train of evils that followed this later event are too fresh and painful to require repetition. What Pennsylvania suffered in those years is beyond computation. Here and there official figures convey some idea of the damage that Democratic rule wrought to Pennsylvania and what a blessing Republican administration in the White House has been.

In 1896, when the state was just gathering itself together from the industrial depression occasioned by Democratic mis-rule, there were 134,790 persons employed in 830 establishments, representing 89 industries. In the year 1900, after two years of Republican rule, in these same 830 establishments there were employed 190,624 persons, who were receiving 61 per cent more wages than they did in 1896. In other words, while $51,2[illegible] were paid for wages in these establishments in Pennsylvania in 1896, in 1900 the amount of wages paid was $[illegible].

This prosperity has been going on steadily to-day in every county in the state. Under the circumstances, do the people of Pennsylvania want to return to the old Democratic system? Will they join hands with William J. Bryan, Robert E. Pattison and other free silver monomaniacs, who, now that their crazy financial policies have been discredited, are turning their attention to a scheme to wreck our protective system? I think not. They will stand by Roosevelt and the tariff and elect Pennypacker and a Republican congressional delegation.

HE DESERTS PATTISON

Democratic Committeeman Declares For Pennypacker.

DEMOCRATS CAN'T BE TRUSTED

Former Assistant Collector of Philadelphia Charles Henry Jones Refuses to Serve On Pattison's Committee.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Philadelphia, Aug. 18.—Charles Henry Jones, who was assistant collector of the port under Cleveland, a prominent Democrat and a member of the Philadelphia bar, has publicly declined to become a member of Robert E. Pattison's Democratic campaign committee. In his letter, which says that the Democratic party cannot be trusted, and in which he declares for Judge Pennypacker for governor, Mr. Jones says:

REFUSES TO AID PATTISON.

"I am in receipt of your letter informing me that I have been named a member of the citizens' committee to aid the campaign for the election of Hon. Robert E. Pattison for governor. I highly appreciate this honor and regret very much that I am unable to accept the position. But as I am not in accord with the present policy of the Democratic party upon the important question of money and expansion, I cannot advocate the election of its candidates for office.

"Sound money and expansion have always been among the essential fundamental doctrine of the Democratic party. Florida and the whole country lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, including the Louisiana purchase, the annexation of Texas, the Gadsden purchase and that vast extent of territory ceded to the United States as the result of the Mexican war, were all acquired under Democratic administration of the government, when the party was a united and powerful organization. This policy added to the country more than two-thirds of its present area.

"The territory acquired under it now comprises twenty states, and is the seat of more than one-fourth of the population of the country. To this expansion is largely due our present greatness and prosperity and the Democratic party is entitled to credit for the great benefits that have resulted for the country from this wise policy in the past.

EXPANSION IS NECESSARY.

"I can see no distinction in principle because the results of the Spanish war, which have been of so incalculable benefit to the country both at home and abroad, have carried this doctrine, in the natural course of events, beyond the seas. It has certainly added greatly to the power and importance of the country as a member of the family of nations, and as we are a commercial people the value of this cannot be over estimated.

"As one of the great powers of the world we must avail ourselves of every advantage that will enable us to perform our duties as such, and to sustain ourselves in our relations with foreign powers. This certainly cannot be accomplished if we retire within our own borders and confine ourselves to our own domestic affairs while the other great powers are pursuing a different policy.

DEMOCRATIC HYPOCRICY.

"That the Democratic party favored expansion beyond the main land is shown by its record upon the question of the acquisition of Cuba, which was always favored by the party, and strongly advocated during the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. I do not consider the fact that the Republican party happened to be in power at the time the country entered upon this great epoch in its history justifies the Democratic party in changing its historical attitude upon this great question.

"Its hostility to this policy has been carried so far that upon one occasion in the house the party voted as a unit, with one marked exception, against appropriating the small sum of $500,000 to build shelter for our troops in the Philippines.

CAN'T TRUST DEMOCRATS.

"I have followed the course of the Democratic party in congress with much interest, and am constrained to say that, in my judgment, it would not be for the best interests of the country to put it in control of that body at the present time, and, so believing, I find myself unable to support its candidates.

"The selection of a senator of the United States from Pennsylvania and of members of the lower house of congress will be largely influenced at the coming election by the attitude of the voters toward the head of the ticket. The contest, therefore, cannot be confined to state issues, or to the correction of existing evils in the administration of state government. National issues will be paramount.

"Questions of state administration will be subordinated. If state issues are incidentally considered no more abundant guarantees that the duties of the high office of governor will be wisely and faithfully performed are needed than those which are furnished by the [illegible] high character and integrity of the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker."

THE DANGER THAT THREATENS

Figures Compiled By a Philadelphian Warn of Democracy's Evils.

In a little monograph which Mr. John W. Frazier, of Philadelphia, has issued, there is food for thought for every Pennsylvanian irrespective of party. Mr. Frazier has been at considerable trouble to collect statistics showing the disastrous effects of Democratic administration of the country. Here are some of his figures:

During the four years of Cleveland, under the Wilson free trade tariff, from 1892 to 1896, our total exports of domestic merchandise amounted to $3,3[illegible]. (See page 12, Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1901.)

During the four years of McKinley, from 1896 to 1900, under the Dingley protective tariff, which took the place of the Wilson free trade act, the total value of exports of domestic merchandise was $[illegible], an excess of $1,470,165,501 over that of the four preceding years of Clevelandism. (See same page, same publication.)

During Cleveland's four years—1892 to 1896—the total value of exports of American domestic products in excess of the total value of foreign products imported into the United States, was $[illegible].

During the four years of McKinley 1896 to 1900 the total value of exports of American domestic products in excess of the total value of foreign products imported into the United States was $1,[illegible]78,112,531, an excess of $1,579,254,845 over the four preceding years of Clevelandism. (See Statistical Abstract of the U. S., page 92 for 1901.)

The total amount of tin plate imported into the United States during the four years of free trade under Cleveland, from 1892 to 1896, was 50[illegible],625,891 pounds. During the four years under McKinley, from 1896 to 1900, our total import of tin plates was [illegible],567,146 pounds, a decrease of [illegible] pounds.

During the four years of Cleveland and the Wilson tariff, 1892 to 1896, we manufactured [illegible] pounds of tin plate. During the four years of McKinley and the Dingley tariff we manufactured [illegible] pounds of tin plate, an excess over the four preceding years of Clevelandism of [illegible] pounds. (See page [illegible], Statistical Abstract of the U. S. for 1901.)

During the four years of Cleveland and depression, from 1892 to 1896, we produced 32,28[illegible] tons of 2,240 pounds to the ton of pig iron. During the next four years of McKinley and prosperity we produced 43,570,441 tons of 2,240 pounds of pig iron, an increase of 11,285,246 tons. (See page 367, Statistical Abstract for 1901.)

The total quantity of tons of 2,240 pounds of iron and steel railroad bars produced in the United States during Cleveland's term, from 1892 to 1896, was 5,016,209 tons. During the next four years under McKinley the total production was 7,023,833 tons, an increase of 2,007,624 tons over Cleveland's four years. (Statistical Abstract, page 367 for 1901.)

$33.00 to Denver $33.00

from Buffalo, $31.50 Buffalo to Denver and return, $3[illegible] to St. Paul and return, and many other special excursion rates to points all through the west, via the Nickel Plate road. Tickets good on all trains, thus insuring a most comfortable trip at lowest possible rates. Coaches, Pullman and dining cars, the finest dining cars serving the famous club meals 35c to $1, also meals a la carte." See nearest agent, or write R. E. Payne, Gen'l. Agt., 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A., Holland, N. Y.

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Expenses moderate in special departments.

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A complete CONSERVATORY COURSE OF STUDY, a special department for training of teachers and supervisors for public school work.

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In the hands of a specialist.

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This House has recently been greatly improved in all its appointments, making it one of the most convenient hotels in the country. Good beds and attentive clerks. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the season. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

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TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK,
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Well supplied Bar.
Reasonable Rates.

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[illegible]

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CLERMONT, PENNA.

[illegible] the bar is supplied with the best brands of Liquors and cigars.

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Dr. Burg Chadwick,
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John Clark, M. D. C. M.
Office and Residence in Clark Block, Smethport, Pa. Office Hours, 8 to 10 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

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STATE.

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Lieutenant Governor—J. P. S. Gobin
State Treasurer—Frank G. Harris
Auditor General—L. G. McCauley
Secy. of Internal Affairs—James Latta

McKEAN COUNTY.

President Judge—Thomas A. Morrison, Smethport.
Member of Congress—J. C. Sibley, Venango.
State Senator—Myron Marson, Bradford.
Member of Assembly—E. A. Boyne, Bradford
District Attorney—John P. Melvin, Bradford, Pa.
Sheriff—William B. Clarke, Smethport
Prothonotary—G. W. Mitchell, Bradford.
County Treasurer—A. W. Boyd, Bradford.
Commissioners—A. M. Boardman, Smethport; Albert Peterson, Kane; Thos. F. Hungiville, Smethport
Com'rs Clerk—S. D. Weaver, Kane.
Jury Commissioners—Walter Ostrander, Wm. [illegible]
Auditors—A. L. Gallup, Smethport; B. G. Battle, Port Allegany; James Devlin, Bradford
Coroner—B. H. Hall, M. D., Bradford.
County School Superintendent—J. E. Myers, Smethport

BOROUGH.

Burgess—F. W. Brownell.
Council—James A. McKean, president; Mrs. J. Colegrove, secretary; W. P. Walsh, treasurer; Charles McKean, C. Herzog, Alfred Hagberg, Thomas Camp, J. A. Yerdon.
Justices—B. L. Koang, W. Stark.
Constable—C. N. Bates.
High Constable—Andrew Ness.
School Directors—A. R. Mayo, president; [illegible] Gallup, secretary; [illegible] H. W. Rohn, Oscar Engstrom
Collector—Carl Sasse.
Assessor—L. A. [illegible]
Auditors—R. C. [illegible], John Eastman, Alex Clarke.
Judge of Elections—R. G. Henderson.
Inspectors of Election—Samuel Jones, E. H. Freeman.

Lodge Directory,

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. [illegible], meets [illegible] at Masonic Hall, Main Street.
GEO. W. MITCHELL, W. M.
W. F. [illegible], Secy.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 389, meets [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] H. E. [illegible], Adjutant.

[illegible] Tuesday afternoon at [illegible] Hall. [illegible], Prest. MRS. [illegible], Secy.

A. O. U. W.—Smethport Lodge, No. 185, meets [illegible] evening of each month in Kerr's Hall.
Z. P. GIFFORD, M. W.
J. C. GALLUP, Recorder.

K. O. T. M.—Smethport Tent, No. 9, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 7:30 in I. O. O. F. Hall.
H. C. WELLS, Com.
W. H. MORRISON, R. K.

L. O. T. M.—Brown Hive, No. 48, meets in I. O. O. F. Hall [illegible] afternoons.
[illegible], Com.
[illegible], R. K.

C. M. B. A.—Smethport Branch [illegible] meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at W. C. T. U. Hall, [illegible] Block, at 7:30 p. m.
JAMES LYNCH, Prest.
THOMAS CLARK, R. Secy.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday at [illegible]
[illegible]
MRS. [illegible] RICHMOND, Secy.

[illegible]
MARY A. DENNING, Secy.

[illegible] Hall.
MRS. W. F. [illegible], W. M.
MRS. L. T. COLEGROVE, Secy.

I. O. R. M.—Meets every Monday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall. Adoption degree 1st Monday; Warrior's degree 2nd Monday, Chief's degree 3rd Monday.
JOHN BENDER, S.
L. K. HOGARTH, C. of R.

Churches

Methodist Episcopal. Gaylord H. Patterson, Ph. D., pastor. Class Meeting, Sunday at 10 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 11:45 a. m. Junior League at 4 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal.—J. Heber McCandless, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Additional service at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

All Saint's Memorial Chapel.—East Smethport—Rev. J. Heber McCandless, Rector. Divine services every Sunday at 2:45 p. m. Sunday School 3:30 p. m. The Ladies' Guild meets every Friday at 10 a. m.

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.—Rev. P. Cosgrove, Pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each Sunday.

First Baptist Church.—P. S. Calvin, Pastor. Preaching each Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Junior Endeavor at 3 p. m. Senior Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 7:30. Ladies' Aid Society meets each Friday afternoon in the church building. Women's Missionary Circle meets the first Tuesday evening in each month. The pastor preaches in the East Smethport Chapel each Sunday afternoon at 2:30. All are invited. Seats free.

Colegrove.—Rev. W. F. Tubbs, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Clermont Church.—Rev. W. F. Tubbs, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 3 p. m.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Pennsylvania

RAILROAD

BUFFALO AND ALLEGHENY VALLEY DIVISION.

Time Table—Taking effect Nov. 24, 1901.

TRAINS LEAVE SMETHPORT.

Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday, 9:14 a. m.
*Buffalo Mail, daily except Sunday, 2:39 p. m.
*Train leaving Smethport 2:39 p. m. connects at Olean with Chautauqua Division for Allegany, Salamanca, Oil City and Pittsburg.

For Clermont.

Train 122, week days..........10:59 a. m.
Train 126, week days..........7:07 p. m.

For Larabee, Port Allegany, Coudersport and points south:

Train 121, week days..........9:14 a. m.
Train 123, week days..........2:39 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

8:18 a. m.—Train 12, week days, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m., New York 9:30 p. m., Baltimore 6:00 p. m., Washington 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

12:25 p. m.—Train 8, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 10:23 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 8:35 p. m. Vestibuled parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

3:?3 p. m.—Train 6, daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m., New York 8:30 a. m., Baltimore 2:30 a. m., Washington 4:05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a. m.

10:?? p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia [illegible] a. m., New York [illegible] a. m., week days [illegible] Sundays; Baltimore [illegible] Pullman sleeping cars from [illegible] to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

12:0? a. m.—Train 14, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:22 a. m., New York 9:33 a. m., week days, 10:33 a. m. Sundays; Baltimore 7:15 a. m., Washington 8:30 a. m. Vestibuled Buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5:10 a. m.—Train 9, daily, for Erie, Ridgway and week days DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10:?? a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6:?0 p. m.—Train 61, week days, for Kane and intermediate stations.

Weekdays.

NORTH	STATIONS	SOUTH
A. M. Lv.		Ar. P. M.
9 50	Ridgway	[illegible]
9 55	Johnsonburg	11 40
10 11	Glen Hazel	11 28
10 20	Straight	11 20
10 25	Instanter	11 16
10 30	Smith's Run	11 10
10 38	Woodvale	11 04
10 45	Clermont	11 00
A. M.		A. M.

Connections are made with train 8, leaving Johnsonburg at 11:48 a. m. for Erie and intermediate points, arriving at Erie at 3:50 p. m. and at Ridgway with train 106, leaving Ridgway 12:10 p. m. for DuBois, Red Bank, Pittsburg and intermediate points and train 6, leaving Ridgway at 3:00 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

B. R. & K. RAILWAY TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time.

IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902.

SOUTHBOUND.

STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
[illegible] Leave	7 30	10 15	1 50	4 10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10 20	1 58	4 4[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8 11	10 52	2 02	4 52	6 55
[illegible]	8 19	11 02	2 07	4 57	7 02
[illegible]	8 25	11 10	2 14	[illegible]	7 08
[illegible]	8 36	11 25	2 28	5 17	7 20
[illegible] Ar.	9 00	11 50	2 50	5 40	7 42
Lv.	8 00	10 45	1 50	4 40	6 50
[illegible]	8 05	11 5[illegible]	2 55	5 47	7 05
[illegible] Ar.	9 40	12 25	3 35	6 25	8 30
Lv.	9 50		4 40		
[illegible]	10 15		5 06		
[illegible]	10 42		6 06		
[illegible]	11 20		6 37		
[illegible]	[illegible]				
[illegible]	12 25				
[illegible]	12 40				
[illegible]	12 45				
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

NORTHBOUND.

STATIONS	2	4	6	8	26
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
[illegible]				11 15	7 0[illegible]
[illegible]				11 36	7 2[illegible]
[illegible]				12 15	8 0[illegible]
[illegible]				12 32	[illegible]
[illegible]				12 45	[illegible]
[illegible]				12 48	[illegible]
[illegible]				1 15	
[illegible]				1 34	
[illegible]		8 15		2 15	
[illegible]		9 01		3 00	
[illegible]		9 25		3 05	
[illegible] Ar.		10 10		3 55	
Lv.	7 25	10 15	1 15	4 05	2 55
[illegible]	8 01	10 40	1 50	4 43	3 25
[illegible]	8 35	11 25	2 25	5 15	4 10
[illegible] Ar.	9 00	11 5[illegible]	2 50	5 40	
Lv.	8 00	10 45	1 50	4 4[illegible]	
[illegible]	8 41	11 30	2 35	5 25	4 1[illegible]
[illegible]	8 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	2 42	5 30	4 1[illegible]
[illegible]	8 55	11 40	2 47	5 35	4 2[illegible]
[illegible]	9 00	11 45	2 52	5 40	4 2[illegible]
Bradford Ar.	9 [illegible]	12 20	3 25	6 10	5 0[illegible]
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

[illegible] Sunday only.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] except Sunday.
[illegible] McKENNA,
[illegible] Agent.

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R.

Time Table No. [illegible], Passenger Train Schedule Effective Saturday, [illegible]

MT. JEWETT & SMETHPORT DIV.

p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
	1.10	8.[illegible]	lv Mt Jewett ar	8.05	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.21	1.50	8.31	Hazelhurst	7.39	11.30	4.26
5.29	2.05	8.37	[illegible]	7.29	11.29	4.19
5.33	2.10	8.40	Kasson	7.25	11.24	4.13
5.37	2.17	8.47	[illegible]	7.18	11.18	4.06
				7.10		
6.05	2.30	9.14	Smethport	p. m.		
				7.15	11.10	3.40
6.07	2.43	9.27	Farmers Valley	7.03	10.58	3.28
6.14	2.49	9.34	Corryville	6.56	10.51	3.21
6.20	2.55	9.40	Larrabee	6.50	10.46	3.15

SHAWMUT DIVISION

Southward Read down P.M.	A.M.		STATIONS & Sidings	Northward Read up P.M.	A.M.
7.40	11.30		Clermont	7.00	8.35
7.59	11.52		Wellendorf	6.38	8.17
8.12	12.06		Wildwood	6.40	8.04
8.22	12.19		North Fork	5.28	7.58
8.29	12.28		Bear Run	5.26	7.47
	AM				PM
8.47	12.50		St. Marys	4.53	7.25
9.07	2.50	7.38	St. Marys	11.02	6.47
	2.52	7.40	Kaul	11.00	6.45
	3.17	8.03	Paine	10.34	6.20
	3.21	8.08	Kersey	10.30	6.16
	4.00	8.46	Elbon	9.59	5.44
	4.05	8.50	Hyde	9.55	5.40
AM	AM			PM	AM
	6.03		St. Marys	6.08	
8.05	6.30		Paine	5.43	8.05
8.35	7.00		Byrne	5.10	7.30
8.40	7.05		Weedville	5.05	7.05

Close connections at St. Marys, with P. & E. R. R. for all points East and West. At Clermont, for all points on W. N. Y. & P. R'y. or their connections.

N. B.—All trains daily except Sunday.

M. S. BLAIR, General Supt, St. Marys, Pa.
C. H. HAMMOND, Gen. Pass. Agt.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY

Railroad Time Table, taking effect Monday, March 18, 1901.

Ar. Eastward. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS. Ar Dp	L'v Westward. A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
8.05	7.05	2.10	Ulysses	7.20	2.25	9.10
7.50	6.53	2.10	Crowell	7.27	2.32	9.19
7.46	0	1.57	Carpenter	0	2.34	9.22
7.40	6.48	1.53	Perkins	7.32	2.37	9.26
7.37	6.45	1.50	New'fld Junc	7.37	2.42	9.32
0	0	1.45	Newfield	7.41	2.46	0
7.05	6.36	1.41	Gold	7.44	2.49	9.40
7.00	6.30	1.35	Raymond	7.49	2.45	9.47
6.45	6.21	1.24	Seven Bdg's	8.01	3.06	10.02
6.40	6.17	1.20	Colesburg	8.04	3.09	10.10
6.25	6.10	1.12	Frinks	8.12	3.17	10.20
6.15	0	1.05	N. Couds'pt	0	3.26	10.35
6.10	6.00	1.00	Dp. Ar.	8.25	3.30	10.45
A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Coudersport.			P.M.
4.20	7.45	12.15	Ar. Dp.	8.28	6.00	1.20
0	0	12.13	Hammond	0	0	0
4.05	7.38	12.09	Olmsted	8.33	6.05	1.31
3.59	7.35	12.05	Mina	8.37	6.10	1.37
3.45	0	11.59	Knowlton	0	6.17	0
3.40	7.25	11.55	Roulette	8.47	6.21	1.51
3.30	7.16	11.47	Burtville	8.54	6.28	2.01
3.23	0	11.41	Coleman	0	6.34	0
3.20	0	0	Chem. Wrks	0	0	0
3.15	7.05	11.36	Pt. Allegany	9.08	6.40	2.25
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Dp Ar	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

o—Trains do not stop.

Connections at Ulysses with N. Y. C. & H. R. R.; at Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R'y, and at Newfield Junction with B. & S. R. R.

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. M'CLURE, Supt.

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